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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly taught languages of South Asia. It is one of eight fascicles which constitute a revision of "A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages" (CAL 1969). The emphasis is on materials for the adult learner whose native language is English. Languages are grouped according to the following classifications: Indo-Aryan; Dravidian; Munda; Tibeto-Burman; Mon-Khmer; Burushaski. Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows: (1) teaching materials; (2) readers; (3) grammars; and (4) dictionaries. Annotations are descriptive rather than critical. Wherever possible each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known.
(Author/CFM)

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Languages of SOUTH ASIA

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A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages

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A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages

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Languages of

South Asia

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1 Western Europe
Pidgins and Creoles (European Based)
2 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
3 The Middle East and North Africa
4 South Asia
5 Eastern Asia
6 Sub-Saharan Africa
7 Southeast Asia and the Pacific
8 North, Central, and South America

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CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS

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Preface

This annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly-taught languages is a revision of A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages which the Center for Applied Linguistics published in 1969. All modern languages except standard English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish have in principle been included whenever adequate materials for studying them could be located.

The present edition was compiled in response to a consensus reached at the Kittamaqundi Conference on the Uncommonly-Taugnt Languages convened by the U.S. Office of Education in Columbia, Maryland September 29 - October 2, 1974.* Area specialists participating in the conference felt that the quantity of materials published in all areas since the appearance of the 1969 survey warranted a complete update of that edition.

The current survey is being published in eight fascicles, utilizing the same arrangement of languages and language groups as the earlier one within the following divisions: Western Europe/Pidgins and Creoles (European-based); Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; The Middle East and North Africa; South Asia; Eastern Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia and the Pacific; North, Central and South America.

The primary emphasis continues to be on materials designed for use by the adult learner whose native language is English, although some materials of interest mainly to the teacher, the specialist and/or the textbook writer have been incorporated. Under grammars, texts have been added which require knowledge of modern linguistic terminology. Books in print and available commercially are included, as well as those out of print, forthcoming or of limited accessibility. On the other hand, some of the publications of limited accessibility appearing in the 1969 survey have been dropped, especially when they have been superseded by later publications which are more readily available.

In the case of languages for which there appear to be no adequate or recent texts in English, entries include older books, technical studies, and books in foreign languages. For languages not appearing in the former survey, both recent works and older textbooks have been included to give a more comprehensive overview of information available. Pre-1940 bilingual dictionaries are listed when they apparently constitute the sole or major source for the language, or when they have appeared as reprints.

The present survey is the result of contributions from many individuals. Dr. David DeCamp, the Center's Associate Director for International Programs and Professor of Linguistics, English and Education at the University of Texas, served as project director until June 30, 1976, at which time Dr. Anthony Robson assumed this responsibility as head of the Center's International Programs.

Generous assistance was given by our colleagues at the Center, especially Begay

*Papers presented at this conference were published by the Center for Applied Linguistics (Material Development Needs in the Uncommonly-taught Languages: Priorities for the Seventies, 1975).

Atkinson, Publications Director, and Diane Bartosh of the publications staff; Alice Eppink, Librarian; and members of the staff of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics. We also wish to express our gratitude to those scholars who reviewed our preliminary draft and made many valuable suggestions. Their names are listed in the appropriate fascicles. Thanks are also due the Library of Congress, including many staff members in the specialized reference sections of the Library. The Library allowed us access to its stacks, which greatly facilitated our work.

Our very special thanks go to Wilma Chase, Jean Lewis and Sonia Kundert, who typed the manuscript for publication.

At the end of each fascicle we are providing our readers with a form which we hope they will use to send us information about published or forthcoming basic tools of access which have not come to our attention and which may be included in a later edition of this collection.

August 1976

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Introduction

The provisional edition of this survey (1969) contained three major divisions dealing with the languages of South Asia: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and the Minor Languages of India. Since that time, the interest of both western and Indian scholars in the so-called minor languages has increased. Therefore, that division has been broken down in this edition into the Munda languages, Tibeto-Burman languages, Mon-Khmer languages, and Burushaski. The addition of new materials in the case of a number of languages not included in the earlier edition has led to the listing of some earlier publications in order to give a more rounded picture of the work done on these languages.

Geographic divisions do not necessarily coincide with linguistic divisions, and in some instances it has seemed more convenient to follow the linguistic affiliation. Thus Pashto and Baluchi are listed with other Iranian languages in the fascicle on the Middle East and North Africa, while Pashai is included in this fascicle. Languages or dialects closely related to Tibetan (Sherpa and Balti) have been listed with it in the Eastern Asia fascicle.

Information on bibliographic sources not included in this volume may be found in Troike, Rudolph C. and Crawford Feagin Stone, Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Languages of the World. Arlington, VA: Center for Applied Linguistics (forthcoming).

An important source of information about the languages of India and Pakistan, and to some extent those of neighboring countries, is:

> Grierson, George A., comp. and ed. Linguistic Survey of India. Delhi, India: Motilal Banarsidass, 1967-68. 19 parts. [Reprint of 1903-28 ed.]

Even today this represents the best reference for many of the less studied South Asian languages and the less prestigious dialects of some of the major languages.

Other bibliographies which could be of use to the inquirer are:

> Pattanayak, D.P., comp. and ed. Indian languages bibliography of grammars, dictionaries, and teaching materials. New Delhi, India: Educational Resources Center, 1973. [Also available from the Educational Resources Center, New York State Education Department, Buffalo, New York 14202] [FL 007 122]
>
> Agesthialingon, S. and S. Sakthivel, comps. A Bibliography of Dravidian Linguistics. (Publication, No. 30) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, Centre for Advanced Studies in Linguistics, n.d. 362 pp.
>
> Hugoniot, Richard D., ed. A bibliographical index of the lesser known languages of India and Nepal. Huntington Beach, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. [Pending revision]

Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows:

> Teaching Materials (basic, intermediate, and advanced courses, audio-visual courses, radio recordings, character texts, and introductions to the writing system). Information about intermediate and advanced materials is, in general,

given when such materials are members of a series which contains a basic course.

Readers (general, literary, history, social science, folklore, newspaper and school readers).

Grammars (reference grammars, linguistic grammars, and partial descriptions).

Dictionaries (comprehensive, concise and student dictionaries and glossaries).

Annotations are descriptive, rather than critical, and follow a condensed format. Wherever possible, each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. Materials available through the ERIC Documentation Service are also included.

The reader should note that unless otherwise indicated:

1. Textbooks are for use with an instructor.
2. Textbooks are designed for the adult English speaker.
3. Standard or generally accepted dialects are used.
4. Standard orthography is utilized throughout.
5. Descriptive information about pronunciation is provided when skill emphasis indicates pronunciation drills.
6. Vocabulary lists are not noted if there is a cumulative glossary at the end of the book.
7. Dictionaries are intended for the speaker of English.

Abbreviations appearing in brackets after the annotations identify materials produced under U.S. Government auspices or by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Preliminary lists of a number of the languages were submitted to consultants for review, and their recommendations have for the most part been incorporated into the survey. The consultants were: Edward C. Dimock, Jr. -- Bengali; Purushottam J. Mistry -- Gujarati; James W. Stone -- Hindi-Urdu and Nepali; and James W. Gair -- Sinhalese. James W. Stone also reviewed the entire bibliography.

The files and preliminary drafts for this fascicle were prepared by Stephen Cahir, William Hanks, and Birgit Blass. Annotations and editing were done by Dora Johnson and Elizabeth Kimmell. William Gage served as advisor and source of information.

Abbreviations

ACLS — American Council of Learned Societies.

Books published under ACLS auspices are available through Spoken Language Services, P.O. Box 783, Ithaca, New York 14850, which is the sole distributor for these publications.

AID — Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

DLI — Defense Language Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Monterey, California 93940.

ED — Educational Document. The numbers that follow refer to entries in Resources in Education (RIE), which is published monthly by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Documents may be ordered directly from:

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ED numbers listed which do not have MF (microfiche only) or Resumé only (i.e. summary of document, cost, and where obtainable) are available in microfiche and hard copy.

FL — Foreign Language. The number assigned by the Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics to the documents it enters into the ERIC system. Each document is assigned an ED number when it is published in RIE.

FSI — Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

NDEA — National Defense Education Act, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202.

PC — Peace Corps (now ACTION), Washington, D.C. 20525.

USAFI — Armed Forces Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301.

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ASSAMESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Sarma, Paresh Chandra Deva. Assamese Tutor. Gauhati, India: Lawyer's Book Stall, 1962. 130 pp.
Contains topically arranged vocabularies, a brief reference grammar in traditional terms, illustrative letters, dialogues, and proverbs, and selections from modern prose and poetry. The Assamese script is used throughout.

Sharma, Mukunda Madhava. Assamese for All: Or, Assamese Self-Taught. Jorhat, India: Assam Sahitya Sabha, Chandrakanta Handiqui Bhavan, 1963. viii, 123 pp.
Contains four sections. The first includes information about pronunciation, the standard orthography, the transcription, and two writing exercises. The second section consists of a topically arranged English-Assamese glossary. The third is a brief reference grammar in traditional terms, and the fourth a list of conversational sentences.

GRAMMARS

Goswami, G.C. An introduction to Assamese phonology. (Deccan College Monograph Series) Poona, India: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1966. xiv, 160 pp.

_____. "The Phonology and Morphology of Assamese." Ph.D. Diss., Gauhati University, 1966.

Ray, Punya Sloka. "The Assamese language, a sketch " In A Reference Grammar of Bengali. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1966. pp. III.4.1-4.16. [ED 012 823]

DICTIONARIES

Anglo Assamese Dictionary. 10th ed. rev. and enl. Gauhati, India: Dutta Baruah, 1965. xxiii, 859 pp.
A comprehensive English-Assamese dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. Parts of speech indicated. Illustrative sentences. Appended are supplementary vocabulary lists.

Barua, Hemachandra. Hemakośa, the Assamese-English Dictionary. 3rd ed. Sibsagar, India: Barakataki Co., 1955. 1030 pp.
Etymological dictionary.

Barua, M.K., ed. Chandrakānt abhidhān. (A comprehensive dictionary of the Assamese language.) 2nd ed. Gauhati, India: Gauhati University, 1964. xxx, 1045 pp. [1st ed. 1932]
Assamese-Assamese-English dictionary.

Bhattacharyya, Buddhindranath. The Pronouncing Anglo-Assamese Dictionary. 5th ed. Gauhati, India: Lawyer's Book Stall, 1965. 965 pp. [1st ed. 1931]

Sarma, Giridhara. Anglo-Assamese Dictionary. Shillong, India: Capala Sahitya Sadana. 1950. 799 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Assamese. Parts of speech indicated. Illustrative phrases.

_____. Asamiya Abhidhana. Shillong, India: Capala Sahitya Sadana, 1952. ii, 959 pp.
Assamese-Assamese-English dictionary.

BENGALI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Chaudhury, Mufazzal H. Colloquial Bengali; Bengali Texts with Broad Phonetic Transcription and Meaning in English. Dacca, Bangladesh: Bengali Academy, 1966. xlvii, 112 pp.
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. Two introductory chapters briefly cover pronunciation and grammar. The 33 lessons contain dialogues in the Bengali script and in transcription. Appended are conjugations and topical English-Bengali word lists.

Dabbs, Jack A. Spoken Bengali: Standard, East Bengal (Bengali Alphabet). College Station, TX: Department of Modern Languages, Texas A&M College, 1966. viii, 95 pp. Spoken Bengali: Standard, East Bengal (Transcription). viii, 95 pp. Tapes.
Designed to give speech and reading practice. Assumes the use of a laboratory or a tape recorder. In the 30 classroom lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and introduced in basic sentences with buildups or in a narrative (lesson 29). There are substitution and translation drills. Most of the vocabulary is contained in the author's A Short Bengali-English, English-Bengali Dictionary. Appendices include numerals, verb paradigms, pronouns, suffixes and verb synopses (spoken forms only).

Das Gupta, Bidhu Bhasan. Learn Bengali Yourself. 4th rev. ed. Calcutta, India: Das Gupta Prakashan, 1963. viii, 214 pp.
Designed to give reading and writing practice. In the 26 lessons, Bengali material is in the Bengali script accompanied by a transcription in lessons 1-9. Grammar is explained in traditional terms. Lessons 24-26 contain narratives. There are translation and parsing drills. Bengali script is introduced in lessons 1-4 with stroke order charts. Pronunciation

discussed in lesson 5. Bibliography. Bengali-English glossary.

Dimock, Edward C., Somdev Bhattacharji and Suhas Chatterjee. Introduction to Bengali, Part I. Rev. ed. Columbia, MO: South Asia Books, 1976. vi, 383 pp. Tapes. [Reprint of 1964 East-West Center Press ed.] [ED 012 811, 1964 ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice of standard colloquial Bengali. In the 22 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and introduced in dialogues with buildups. Material oriented towards culture and history of Bengal. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, response, and translation drills and exercises. Transcription with diacritics indicating intonation also used throughout. See also Bhattacharji, Somdev. An Introduction to Bengali, Part II: Introductory Bengali Reader. [NDEA]

Hudson, D.F. Teach Yourself Bengali. London, England: English Universities Press, 1965. ix, 134 pp.

For use with an informant (during initial stages) and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The 25 lessons contain conversations, grammatical information and, from lesson 18 on, translation exercises and vocabulary lists. Introductory chapter on phonology and orthography. Appendices cover: verbs, sandhi, proverbs, family relationships, and supplementary vocabularies. Bengali-English, English-Bengali glossaries.

Huq, M. and B.M. Mills. Easy Bengali; a self-teaching book. Dacca, Bangladesh: B.M. Mills, 1964. 119 pp.

Designed to give reading and some speech practice. Twenty-one lessons of unrelated sentences with translations and short reading passages. Grammar is presented in notes and illustrated in lists of examples. Topical vocabularies.

Islam, Rafiqul. An Introduction to Colloquial Bengali. Dacca, Bangladesh: Central Board for Development of Bengali, 1970. 164 pp.

Includes a chapter on Bengali sounds, the writing system, and a short reference grammar in traditional terms. There are 22 dialogues written in the Bengali script with transcription and translation. No exercises.

Mitra, Sanjukta. Bangla Parichaya. (Introduction to Bengali). Calcutta, India: Abhi Prakashan and Author, 1974. xii, 152 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the eight lessons, grammar is explained briefly in traditional terms, and illustrated in numerous unrelated sentences and vocabulary lists. Reading passages. Bengali-English vocabulary.

Newaj [Nawaz], Ali. Teach yourself Bengali; the quickest method of learning colloquial-Bengali, adapted for the use of foreigners and non-Bengalese. Dacca, Bangladesh: City Library, 1969. 168 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Grammar explained briefly in traditional terms followed by examples. Bengali and Roman transcriptions used throughout. Topical vocabulary lists included.

Page, Walter Sutton. An Introduction to Colloquial Bengali. Cambridge, England: W. Heffer and Sons, 1934. xi, 195 pp. [O.P.] Records.

Intended to acquaint the learner with Bengali as a spoken language. The 31 lessons contain pronunciation information, illustrative sentences, and inductive grammatical explanations. Substitution and translation drills and exercises. Second half of book is a grammar in traditional terms. Also included are narratives with translations. IPA transcription used throughout.

Ray, Punya Sloka. Introduction to the Dacca Dialect of Bengali. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, South Asia Language and Area Center, 1966. 320 pp. [Mimeo]

READERS

Bhattacharji, Somdev. An Introduction to Bengali, Part II: Introductory Bengali Reader. Honolulu, HI: East-West Center Press, 1966. 417 pp. [Mimeo] [ED 012 367, 1961 ed.]

Includes introduction to the orthographic system, and graded readings written by the author. Lexicon.

_____ et al. Advanced Bengali Reader. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, South Asia Language and Area Center, 1963. 478 pp. [ED 003 869]

Excerpted texts from different branches of the social sciences. Contains notes and vocabulary.

Dimock, Edward C. Jr. and Roushan Jahan. Bengali Vaisnava Lyrics-A Reader for Advanced Students. Chicago, IL: Department of Linguistics, University of Chicago, 1963. [Mimeo]

Introduction, 85 lyrics, texts and translations on facing pages, grammatical and lexical notes.

_____ and Somdev Bhattacharji. A Bengali Prose Reader: For Second Year Students. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, South Asia Language and Area Center, 1961. 2 vols.

Thirteen selections excerpted from Bengali stories. Graded on the basis of linguistic difficulty and cultural translatability. Notes provided on obscure usages, difficult words, and idiomatic expressions. Frequent and important words in literary Bengali marked by asterisks. Vol. II is a glossary.

GRAMMARS

Anderson, J.D. A Manual of the Bengali Language. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1962. 178 pp. [Reprint of 1928 ed.]

Descriptive grammar and reader. Parts I and II deal with orthography and the parts of speech. Examples with translations follow items described. Parts III and IV contain 20 annotated prose and poetry texts, and translations. Part V is on the standard orthography. Part VI, Bengali-English glossary.

Chatterji, Suniti Kumar. A Bengali Phonetic Reader. (The London Phonetic Readers) London, England: University of London Press, 1928. 134 pp. [O.P.]

Contains chapters on script, a phonemic sketch, a skeleton grammar, texts of modern authors, and a vocabulary in IPA alphabet order.

Kostić, Djorde and Rhea S. Das. A Short Outline of Bengali Phonetics. Calcutta, India: Statistical Publishing Society, 1972. viii, 173 pp.

MacLeod, A.G. Colloquial Bengali Grammar: (An Introduction). 3rd rev. ed. Calcutta, India: Baptist Mission Press, 1967. 96 pp. [Reprint of 1959 ed.]

A traditional grammar intended as an introduction to the beginner. Aims at instruction in the use of the verb and of simple constructions in common use. Brief description on grammatical rules given. Examples follow in paradigm form.

Ray, Punya Sloka. A Reference Grammar of Bengali. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1966. 576 pp. [ED 012 823]

A descriptive grammar. Introductory chapters include general and historical backgrounds as well as an outline of the history of the language. Covers phonology and morphology. Later chapters contain discussions of the literary and the colloquial language, Bengali meter, dialects, and a sketch of the Assamese language. [NDEA]

_____, Muhammad Abdul Hai and Lila Ray. Bengali Language Handbook. (Language Handbook Series) Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1966. xiii, 137 pp. [ED 012 914]

A brief reference work on the current state of Bengali language and literature. Contains an introduction to the language situation, a grammatical sketch in structural terms, and contrasts with English. The Bengali described is the Chalit standard, the "current language"; Chapter 10 discusses its relation to the Sadhu standard, until recently the unchallenged medium for formal publication and oratory. Separate chapters are given over to the Dacca and Chittagong dialects. The last four chapters are devoted to the literature. Fold-out map. [NDEA]

Učida, Norihiko. Der Bengali-Dialekt von Chittagong. Grammatik, Texte, Wörterbuch. (Neuindische Studien, Bd. 1) Wiesbaden, W.Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1969. xv, 160 pp.

Structural description. May be used for reference purposes. Glossary contains etymological information. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Banerjee, Hem C. The New Method English-Bengali Dictionary: Explaining the Meaning of About 21,000 Items within a Vocabulary of 1490 Words. Bombay, India: Orient Longmans, 1958. 510 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Bengali. The English material is in the standard orthography modified to indicate stress, and in a transcription system consisting of numbers.

Biswas, Sailendra. Samsad Bengali-English dictionary. Rev. by Subodhchandra Sengupta. [1st ed.] Calcutta, India: Sahitya Samsad, 1968. 1278 pp.

_____. Samsad English-Bengali dictionary. 2nd rev. ed. Calcutta, India: Sahitya Samsad, 1963. xii, 1637 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Bengali. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

Dabbs, Jack A. A Short Bengali-English, English-Bengali Dictionary. 3rd ed. College Station, TX: Dept. of Modern Languages, Texas A&M University, 1971. 274 pp. Tapes to 1st ed., 1962. [ED 019 647, 1962 ed. Resumé only]

Intended for the speaker of English. The 2,028 entries in the Bengali-English section are arranged alphabetically according to the transcription. The English-Bengali section contains 1,648 entries. In both sections, the items are written in transcription and in the Bengali script. Parts of speech and illustrative sentences. The language represented is the standard speech of East Bengal. Dialectal variation is indicated. [NDEA]

_____. Word Frequency in Newspaper Bengali. College Station, TX: Dept. of Modern Languages, Texas A&M University, 1966. 158 pp.

In phonemic transcription.

Dev, Ashu Tosh. Dev's Concise Dictionary (Bengali to English). Rev. and enl. ed. Calcutta, India: S.C. Mazumder, 1968. 784 pp.

Intended for the Bengali speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Appendices include Bengali expressions, repetition of words in Bengali, common errors in translation, and phrases, idioms and proverbs.

_____. Dev's Concise Dictionary--English to Bengali & English. Rev. and enl. ed. Calcutta, India: S.C. Mazumder, 1966. 800 pp.

Intended for the Bengali speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

_____. Students' favourite dictionary (Bengali to English). 26th rev. ed. Calcutta, India: Dev Sahitya Kutir, 1972. 1384 pp.

Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Numerous appendices.

_____. Students' Favorite Dictionary (English-to-Bengali & English). 21st ed. Calcutta, India: S.C. Mazumder, 1965. xv, 1630 pp. [1st ed. 1934]

Intended for the Bengali speaker but usable by the English speaker. Levels of usage indicated. Numerous appendices.

Ganguli, Benimadhav. The Student's Dictionary of Bengali Words and Phrases Done into English. Calcutta, India: Sreeguru Library, 1947. ix, 1056 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary. Covers the spoken and the literary language. Assumes familiarity with the Bengali script and with the arrangement of a standard Bengali dictionary. Parts of speech indicated.

Mahmud, A.S., ed. People's Own Dictionary (English-to-Bengali and Bengali). Comp. by M. Quamruzzaman. Dacca, Bangladesh: Academic Publishers, 1971. 1665 pp.

Intended for the Bengali speaker. Grammatical information and levels of usage provided. Numerous appendices include proverbs, biographies, trade and commerce lists, etc.

Mitra, Subalachandra. The Beginner's Bengali-English Dictionary. 10th ed. Calcutta, India: The New Bengal Press, 1954. 1396 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary. Parts of speech indicated.

_____. Century Dictionary: Bengali to English. Calcutta, India: The New Bengal Press, 1961. ii, 1288 pp.

Parts of speech indicated. Numerous appendices designed for the Bengali speaker.

_____. Century Dictionary: English to Bengali. Calcutta, India: The New Bengal Press, 1959. 1578 pp.

_____. Pocket English-Bengali Dictionary. 11th ed. Calcutta, India: The New Bengal Press, 1964. 864 pp. [1st ed. 1912]

Intended for the speaker of Bengali. Grammatical information provided.

Quamruzzaman, M. People's own dictionary; Eng[lish] to Beng[ali] & Eng[lish]. Dacca, Bangladesh: Academic Publishers, 1971. 1667 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Bengali. Levels of usage indicated. Terminology of medicine, science, trade, etc. included.

Sen, Sukumar. An Etymological Dictionary of Bengali. Calcutta, India: Eastern Publishers, 1971.

Vandyopadhya, Hemacandra. The new method English-Bengali dictionary. Calcutta, India: Orient Longmans, 1958. iv, 510 pp.

Based on The new method English dictionary, by Michael P. West and James C. Endicott.

Vasu, Rajasekhara. Calantika: A Modern Bengali Dictionary. 9th ed. Calcutta, India: M.C. Sirkar and Sons, 1962. xii, 310 pp.

BHILI

GRAMMARS

Jungbelt, Leonhard. A Short Bhili Grammar of Jhabua State and Adjoining Territories. Indore, India, 1937. 92 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Jain, Nemichand. Bhīli-Hīndī-kōśa. 1st ed. Indore, India: J. Lanjalal Jani, 1962. 120 pp.

Bhili-Hindi concise dictionary. Parts of speech and occasionally levels of usage indicated.

BHOJPURI

READERS

Nowrangi, Peter Shanti, S.J. A Sadānī Reader, containing stories, dialogues and songs. Ranchi, India, 1957.

_____. A Simple Sadānī Reader. Ranchi, India, n.d.

GRAMMARS

Grierson, George A., ed. Specimens of the Bihara and Oriya Languages. (Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. V, Part II: Indo-Aryan Family, Eastern Group) Delhi, India: Motilal Banarsidass, 1968. [Reprint of 1903 ed.]

Jordan-Horstmann, Monika. Sadānī: A Bhojpuri Dialect Spoken in Chotanagpur. (Indologia Berolinensis, Vol. I) Wiesbaden, W.Germany: Otto Harrassowitz, 1969. xv, 196 pp.

Nowrangi, Peter Shanti, S.J. A Simple Sadānī Grammar. Ranchi, India, 1956.

Tiwary, K.M. "The Echo-Word Construction in Bhojpuri." Anthropological Linguistics 10:4.32-38 (1968).

CHHATISGARHI

Kavyopadhyaya, Hiralal. A Grammar of the Chhatisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi. Tr. by George A. Grierson. Calcutta, India: Government of Central Provinces and Berar, 1921. ix, 225 pp.

Traditional reference grammar. Part II contains selections of useful words, idiomatic phrases, and texts of dialogues illustrating dialect and grammar, riddles, proverbs, poetry. Transcription also used throughout. Reading selections.

GUJARATI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Crowley, Dale P. et al. Lessons in Gujarati Speech and Orthography. Prelim. ed. Hilo, HI: University of Hawaii, Peace Corps Training Center, 1965. 140 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Parts I and II contain dialogues, vocabulary lists, questions and answers, and useful expressions. Part II is grammar explanations with examples and a few drills. Part IV is a "Usage Lexicon"; illustrative sentences accompany definitions. Part V is an introduction to the Gujarati script and ten reading and writing lessons. Transcription also used in the first few lessons, as well as in the earlier sections. [PC]

Gujarati Exercises: Or a New Mode of Learning to Read, Write or Speak the Gujarati Language, on the Ollendorffian System. First Part. Surat, India: The Irish Presbyterian Mission Press, n.d. 96 pp.

In the 42 lessons, grammar is illustrated in sentences and explained in traditional terms. Vocabulary is in lists. The Gujarati script is used.

Lambert, Hester Marjorie. Gujarati Language Course. London, England and New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1971. xvi, 309 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech and some reading practice. Section I provides pronunciation practice, and an introduction to the basic elements of Gujarati. Grammar is explained in traditional terms, and illustrated in sentences, narratives and dialogues. Section II consists of material for reading and intensive study of more advanced usage and idiom. Both sections in Roman transcription. Section III introduces the Gujarati script. Gujarati-English glossary.

Mistry, Purushottam J. Gujarati Basic Course, Units 1-17. Urbana, IL: Peace Corps Training Program II, 1962. 2 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 16 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and explained in structural terms. There are variation, response, translation, and completion drills. Lessons 1-3 list the vowels and consonants with examples. Gujarati material is in transcription. Gujarati-English glossary.

GRAMMARS

Adenwala, Mridula. The Structural Analysis of Phonology and Morphemics of Gujarati. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1965. 122 pp.

Intended for the specialist, structural in approach. In two parts: phonology and morphemics. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Analysis is based on colloquial standard Gujarati as spoken by the literate people of Ahmedabad. Bibliography.

Cardona, George. A Gujarati Reference Grammar. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. 188 pp. [ED 016 194 Resumé only]

A linguistic grammar intended for pedagogical and reference purposes. On the whole structural in approach. Most of the book is given over to discussion of the phonology, nominal and verbal system of Gujarati. Other topics covered are chapters on morphophonemics, writing system, adjuncts, composition, derivation, and a summary of the syntax. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout with the exception of the chapter on the writing system. Analysis is based on the standard used by

educated speakers of the language. Subject and item indices provided. Bibliography. [NDEA]

Mistry, Purushottam J. Gujarati verbal construction. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1970. ix, 242 pp.
Intended for the specialist. Transformational-generative in approach. Primary consideration given to syntactic and semantic characteristics of verbal forms in sentences in which they occur. Deals with some essentials of Gujarati syntax, tenses and aspects, causatives, verbal sequences, and gerund constructions.

Savel'eva, Ljudmila V. Jazyk gudžarati. (Jazyk narodov Asij i Afriki) Moscow, USSR: Nauka, 1965. 72 pp.
Outline of phonology, morphology and syntax.

Taylor, George P. The Student's Gujarati Grammar. 3rd rev. ed by E.R.L. Lewis. Surat, India, 1944. [1st ed., 1908]
Traditional reference grammar. Part I deals with orthography; Part II, etymology; and Part III, syntax. Numerous appendices also include phonology, dialects of Gujarati, sandhi and texts and Gujarati-English vocabulary.

Tisdall, William S.T. A Simplified Grammar of the Gujarati Language. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1961. 189 pp. [Reprint of 1892 ed.]
A pedagogical grammar designed to give the student reading knowledge of Gujarati. Traditional in approach. Part I of the book is a short discussion of the different parts of speech. Examples follow items discussed, in transliteration and translation. Part II is composed of Gujarati reading lessons given in Gujarati script, with no translations provided. Gujarati-English vocabulary. Appendices include discussion of loan words and a reading selection with transliteration and translation.

DICTIONARIES

Bhatt, Vishvanath Maganlal. Pāribhāshika Kośa. Ahmedabad, India: Gujarati University, 1968. 247 pp.
English-Gujarati dictionary, intended for the Gujarati speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

Desai, Dhanvant M. and Kantilal M. Mehta. The Students' Modern Dictionary. (With Complete word vocabulary and list of Technical Terms for Secondary Schools) Gujarati into Gujarati & English. 3rd rev. ed. Bombay, India: A.R. Sheth & Co., 1969. 516 pp.
Concise dictionary intended for the speaker of Gujarati. Modern Gujarati-Old Gujarati-English indicated. Appendices include Gujarati idioms with English translations, antonyms, and various subject vocabulary lists.

_____. The Students' Modern Combined Dictionary: English into English and Gujarati & Gujarati into Gujarati and English. 7th enl. ed. Bombay, India: A.R. Sheth, 1969. 1122 pp.

Mazumdar, M.A., ed. Gala's Advanced Dictionary: English-English-Gujarati. Ahmedabad, India: Gala Publishers, 1969. xlv, 1360 pp.

Mehta, B.M. and B.B. Mehta. The Modern Gujarati-English Dictionary. Baroda, India: M.C. Kothari, 1925. 2 vols.
Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, illustrative phrases, many in proverb form, synonyms, and cross-references.

Oza [Ojha], Shantilal S. The Student's Little Dictionary: Gujarati into English with Gujarati Other Words. Bombay, India: R.R. Seth, 1953. 360 pp.

_____. Taraporevala's up-to-date Gujarati-English dictionary. Bombay, India: D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 1938. 1296 pp.

_____. The Universal Modern Dictionary: English into English and Gujarati. 2nd ed. Bombay, India: A.R. Sheth, 1967. 1022 pp.

_____ and R.G. Bhatt. The Student's Little Dictionary: English into English and Gujarati. Bombay, India: R.R. Seth, 1956. 510 pp.

Vishnav, D.J. English-Gujarati Dictionary. 3rd ed. Surat, India: Karsandas Narayandas, 1954. 561 pp.

Vyas, Vithlarai Goverdhanprasad and Shankerbhai Galabhai Patel. The Condensed English-Gujarati Dictionary, with pronunciations, roots, otherwords, meanings, phrases and very useful appendices. 5th ed. Ahmedabad, India: G.S. Shah, 1932. 934 pp.
English-English-Gujarati dictionary, intended for the Gujarati speaker. Levels of usage indicated.

HINDI-URDU, HINDI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bender, Ernest. Hindi Grammar and Reader. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967. 458 pp. Introductory Hindi Readings. Tapes. [ED 016 197 Resumé only]
Intended as a two-year course. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. May also be used as a reference grammar. In the 40 lessons, grammar is illustrated in patterns and explained in structural terms. There are substitution, sentence construction, and translation exercises. Lessons 17-40 also contain reading narratives with notes. Transcription used throughout; companion volume is entirely in Devanagari script. Material based on standard dialect of educated speakers of Uttar Pradesh. Grammar index. Hindi-English, English-Hindi glossaries. (See also Urdu Grammar and Reader and Introductory Hindi Readings.) [NDEA]

Chavarria-Aguilar, O.L. and Bruce R. Pray. A Basic Course in Hindi, With Instructor's Handbook to Pronunciation Drills. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1961. vii, 417 pp. [Mimeo]
Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 24 lessons, grammatical features and vocabulary are illustrated in pattern sentences and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, transformation, substitution, transcription, and translation drills and exercises. Reading selections provided. Transcription also used until Lesson 15. Supplementary vocabularies. English and Hindi subject indices.

Fairbanks, Gordon H. and Bal Govind Misra. Spoken and Written Hindi. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1966. xxxv, 468 pp.
Designed to give speech, reading, and some writing practice. In the 24 lessons (plus 6 reviews), grammar is explained in structural terms. There are dialogues, with buildups, and cultural information. Pronunciation, substitution, transformation, translation, reading, and writing drills and exercises. Transcription also

used through Lesson 12. Appendix of inflected forms of Hindi. Hindi-English, English-Hindi glossaries.

Gumperz, John J. and June Rumery. Conversational Hindi-Urdu. Parts I & II. Berkeley, CA: Center for South Asia Studies, University of California, 1962-63. 2 vols. Tapes. [ED 010 447/8/9]
Conversational Hindi-Urdu. Devanagari Edition. By Ripley Moore and S.M. Jaiswal. Delhi, India: Radhakrishna Prakashan, 1967. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Book attempts to convey social and linguistic content by combining conversation and drill techniques with color slides photographed in India. Arranged in a graded series of social situations. Four units (Part I) contain conversations and drills illustrating bazaar and tourist situations. Part II contains six units illustrating literary Hindi. Grammar illustrated in dialogues and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, response, substitution, expansion, and transformation drills and exercises. Appendix of additional vocabulary.

Harter, J. Martin, Nanda K. Choudry and Vijay Budhraj. Hindi Basic Course: Units 1-18. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 363 pp. Tapes. [O.P.] [ED 010 493]

Designed to give speech practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in brief dialogues with buildups which serve as the base for structured conversation. There are repetition, substitution, response, variation, completion, transformation, and translation drills and exercises. Hindi material is in transcription. Culture notes included. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA/FSI]

Introductory course to Hindi and Hindustani. Ed. by R.C. Smith. Rev. ed. Dehra Dun, India: The Dehra Dun Language School of the North India Institute of Language Study, 1976. 320 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is presented through the inductive method. There are dialogues, reading passages, pattern drills, writing exercises, and free conversation drills and exercises. Transcription also used in beginning lessons.

Jagannathan, V.R. and Ujjal Singh Bahri. Introductory Course In Spoken Hindi: A Microwave approach to language teaching. (SILL series in Indian languages and linguistics, 2) Chandigarh, India: Bahri Publications, 1973. 280 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Forty cycles in standard microwave format. Devanagari script also introduced in review lessons at the end of each cycle. Appendices on Hindi orthography, a sketch grammar of Hindi, Hindi-English glossary, and a glossary of technical terms.

Lambert, H.M. Introduction to the Devanagari Script, for Students of Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, and Bengali. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1953. xiii, 231 pp.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Divided into five sections, each devoted to one language. Within one section, the use of the characters of the syllabary and of the conjunct characters is explained and illustrated in vocabulary ranging from modern colloquial speech to learned Sanskrit loanwords occurring in literary texts. The vocabulary is included in reading passages. A transcription of the reading examples is provided.

Lutze, Lothar and Bahadur Singh. Hindi as a Second Language. Patterns and Grammatical Notes. Delhi, India: Radhakrishna Prakashan, 1970. 92 pp.

Also designed to teach reading and translating of written Hindi as found in newspapers, contemporary literature, etc. Can be used independently as well as in conjunction with Fairbanks' Spoken and Written Hindi. Twenty-four units with basic patterns. Grammatical rules. Grammar index.

McCormack, William C., comp. Course Materials for Elementary Intensive Hindi. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1961-62. 2 vols. Tapes. [Ditto] [ED 010 445/6]

Supplemental materials for use in elementary-advanced level courses designed to give speech and reading practice. Originally intended to accompany Hoenigswald, Spoken Hindustani. The materials consist of pronunciation, substitution, transformation, repetition, response, translation, completion, basic sentences, conversation, and reading drills and exercises. In Devanagari script (handwritten), and in transcription. [NDEA]

McGregor, Ronald Stuart, ed. Exercises in Spoken Hindi. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1970. x, 86 pp. Tape.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Presupposes a reasonable knowledge of the basic elements of Hindi grammar and vocabulary. Intended to bridge the gap between elementary knowledge of the spoken language and ability to engage in conversation. The Devanagari script and a Roman transliteration are used. Grammatical notes. The speaker on the tapes is from the East Panjab. Glossary.

Ojha, Gopesh Kumar. Universal Self Hindi teacher. 4th ed. Delhi, India: The Universal Book and Stationery Co., 1969. 376 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Introduces Hindi alphabet, essential vocabulary, short sentences used in conversation (the latter two sections also topically arranged), grammar and exercises, additional vocabulary, and samples of letter writing and speeches. Roman transcription also used throughout.

Pattanayak, Debi Prasanna et al. Intensive Hindi course: drills. Poona, India: American Institute of Indian Studies, 1968. xv, 249 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Based on the conversational materials in Spoken and Written Hindi by Fairbanks and Misra. Brief description of sounds. Lessons include buildup, substitution, transformation, response, review conversations, and pattern practice drills and exercises. Roman transcription used throughout.

Pořízka, Vincent. Hindština Hindī Language Course. Prague, Czech.: Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství, 1972. 747 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and possibly writing practice. Czech and English are used as the languages of instruction. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in narratives and dialogues. There are response and translation drills. Lessons 1-4 offer a gradual introduction to the Devanagari script. The Hindi material is typed and handwritten, and transliterated. Outline of phonology. Appended are conversational sentences and expressions, glossary to the conversational sentences, and Hindi-Czech-English, Czech-Hindi, and English-Hindi glossaries.

Rocher, Ludo. Leerboek van het moderne Hindi: Manual of Modern Hindi for the Use of Colleges. Selected Texts with Synopsis of Grammar and a Complete Vocabulary. (Orientalia Gandensia, 1) Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1958. 138 pp.

For speakers of Dutch and English. Part I is a synopsis of grammar. Part II is an anthology in the Devanagari script. Glossaries.

Sharma, Deoki N. and James W. Stone. Hindi, An Active Introduction. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1970. xii, 131 pp. [Available through GPO] [ED 044 665 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. Microwave format. Grammar is illustrated in repetition and response drills and explained in structural terms. Dialogues serve as a base for structured conversation. The Devanagari script is used throughout. Instructions on the use of the material in the introduction. [FSI/PC]

Stone, James W. An Introduction to Written Hindi: A Programmed Course in the Devanagari Script: Parts I-VI. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1965. [Rev. ed. forthcoming] [FSI]

Thakur, Molu Ram. An easy way to Hindi and Hindi grammar. 1st ed. Chandigargh, India: Devaprastha Sahitya Sangam, 1970. xii, 343 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in traditional terms. Part I is on the script and word formation including explanations on the use of different vowels, letters, conjunct consonants, and all 15 tenses. Part II deals with the parts of speech, and Part III with synonyms, antonyms, important distinctions, one-word substitution, words with several meanings, idioms, proverbs, and semantic correlates. Also included is a chapter on sandhi and word formation. There are completion, reading, translation, and writing exercises. Devanagari script used throughout.

Van Olphen, Herman. Elementary Hindi Grammar and Exercises. Austin, TX: University of Texas, Center for Asian Studies, 1972. 209 pp.

READERS

Bender, Ernest with Theodore Riccardi, Jr. Introductory Hindi Readings. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1971. xxvii, 277 pp.

Designed as a companion word to Bender, Hindi Grammar and Reader. May be used independently or in conjunction with other materials. First 16 passages are conversational texts. Passages 17-40 are a wider selection of texts. Introduction contains information on the script, vowels, consonants, conjunct consonants, and numerals. No notes. [NDEA]

Harris, Richard M. and Rama Nath Sharma. A Basic Hindi Reader. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1969. 316 pp. [ED 017 927 1968 ed.]

Presupposes an elementary knowledge of spoken Hindi and a knowledge of the writing system. May be used as a companion volume to Spoken and Written Hindi by Fairbanks and Misra or Conversational Hindi-Urdu by Gumperz and Rumery. Part I, which forms an integral whole, contains readings which cover the essential elements of grammar. Part II is a series of 22 essays, arranged in order of increasing difficulty, covering a variety of subjects. Grammatical notes. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Harter, J. Martin, Jaimini Joshi and Nanda K. Choudry. Hindi Basic Reader. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 83 pp. [O.P.]

Designed to accompany Hindi Basic Course. The vocabulary of that course, up to Lesson 18, is assumed as known from the beginning of the reader. Some of the 20 selections were written for this reader while others were adapted from magazine articles. Readings are preceded by illustrative sentences with buildups and followed by comprehension questions. The introduction includes an outline of the Devanagari script. [NDEA/FSI]

Masica, Colin P. et al. Hindi Newspaper Reader. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Dept. of South Asian Languages and Civilizations, 1964. [Mimeo]

Selections from newspapers prior to 1963. Extensive glossary.

Nilsson, Usha S., tr. Hindi Stories: A Dual Language Anthology (for Area and Advanced Language Students). (Publications Series, No. 1) Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, South Asian Language & Area Center, 1975.

Contains six short stories from modern Hindi, with translations on facing pages. Intended to acquaint the student with prevalent forms of modern Hindi, the use of dialect, as well as a cross-section of Indian milieu. Selective glossary. [NDEA]

_____. Intermediate Hindi. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Indian Language and Area Center, 1967. 203 pp. Glossary. 125 pp. [ED 015 472/3]

Designed for the student who has had two semesters of Hindi study and who knows Nagari script. Introduces different levels of modern Hindi, covering a variety of topics, folktales, essays, letters, political speeches, etc. The lessons are arranged in the order of increasing difficulty. The text provides structural notes and, in a companion volume, the serial glossary. [NDEA]

_____. Readings in Hindi Literature. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Indian Language and Area Center, 1967. 207 pp. Glossary. 112 pp. [ED 015 470/1]

Assumes mastery of the basic grammar of Hindi. Introduces students to creative writing in modern Hindi in its unsimplified form. The graded selections show a wide variety of style and diction. The text includes a section on the development of literary Hindi and notes on authors. Glossary arranged in serial order. Parts of speech are indicated. [NDEA]

Pattanayak, Debi Prasanna, S. Veena and S.P. Kurl. Advanced Hindi Reader. Poona, India: Deccan College, American Institute of Indian Studies, 1967. Tapes. [Mimeo]

Pratidhvani; a bilingual reader. Jodhpur, India: The University of Jodhpur, 1970. 221 pp.

Selections with English translations from texts in print. Texts range from very short pieces to short stories. Exercises follow each reading.

Vatuk, Ved Prakash. Advanced Hindi Reader in the Social Sciences. Hayward, CA: California State College, Auxiliary Foundation, 1968. 381 pp. [ED 024 038]

Intermediate-advanced reader. Twenty-five selections by recognized authorities in the social sciences. Intended to give the reader a broad perspective of Indian culture. Extensive Hindi-English glossary of technical vocabulary. [NDEA]

Zide, Norman et al. A Premchand Reader. (Asian Language Series) Honolulu, HI: East-West Center Press, 1965. vi, 302 pp. [ED 012 808 1962 ed.]

Intended for second-year Hindi students. The nine stories by a major modern writer are arranged in order of vocabulary difficulty, with the last story containing much unfamiliar and specialized Urdu vocabulary. The glossary, which includes all vocabulary considered non-elementary, indicates important aspects of the construction of a word. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Bahl, Kali C. A Reference Grammar of Hindi: (A Study of Some Selected Topics in Hindi Grammar). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1967. 532 pp. [ED 012 368]

A partial description of the morphology and syntax of modern standard Hindi. Intended for the specialist. Stratificational in approach. Assumes familiarity with Nagari script. Grammatical categories covered are: nouns, verbs, explicators, adjectives, and adverbs. The numerous examples, taken from literary sources, are occasionally followed by approximate translations. [NDEA]

A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi. 2nd ed. New Delhi, India: Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Govt. of India, 1972. iii, viii, 224 pp.

A descriptive grammar. Traditional in approach. Section I deals with the writing and pronunciation of Hindi. Sections II-IV cover the parts of speech. Section V is a discussion of the syntax, and Section VI covers affixation, gender forms, compounds and miscellaneous items. Rules governing the language are stated briefly, followed by numerous examples given in the Nagari script, with translations. Transliteration occasionally utilized.

Kachru, Yamuna. An Introduction to Hindi Syntax. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, Department of Linguistics, 1966. xii, 230 pp. [ED 012 806]

A transformational approach to Hindi syntax. Covers the elements of the sentence, the verb phrase, the noun phrase, adjectives and adverbs, sentence types, and conjunction. The introduction includes information about the history of Hindi grammar, various grammatical approaches, and a bibliography. Appended are a grammatical index and a Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Kellogg, Samuel H. A grammar of the Hindi language; in which are treated the High Hindí, Braj, and the Eastern Hindí of the Rámáyan of Tulsí Dás, also the colloquial dialects of Rájputáná, Kumáon, Avadh, Ríwá, Bhojpúr, Magadha, Maithila, etc., with copious philological notes. With notes on pronunciation by T. Grahame Bailey. 1st Indian ed. New Delhi, India: Oriental Books Reprint Corp., 1972. xxxiv, 584 pp. [Reprint of 1933 ed.; 1st ed. 1875]

Lal, Hazari. Lal's new exhaustive Hindi grammar; comprehensive and clearly explained with meaningful examples. Ajmer, India: Vijai Pustak Bhandar, 1964. 611 pp.

Reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Comprehensive, detailed descriptions of the Hindi alphabet, sounds, parts of speech and their uses, and syntax. Includes chapters on omission of words, repetition, and punctuation.

McGregor, Ronald S. Outline of Hindi Grammar with Exercises. Oxford, England and Fairlawn, NJ: Clarendon Press, 1972. xxxiii, 230 pp.

Intended as a pedagogical and a reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Translation exercises. Supplements include further notes on nominal forms, verbs, postpositions, adverbs and conjunctions, rules of sándhi, formation of words, and reading passages with vocabulary. Composition texts to be used as translation exercises also included. Transcription also used. Key to exercises.

Scholberg, H.C. Concise Grammar of the Hindi Language. 3rd ed. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1968. xvi, 159 pp. [Reprint of 1955 ed.]

A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Rules for the different parts of speech are followed by examples (with translations) given in the Nagari script. Brief chapters on syntax and prosody. Appendix contains a table of compound verb forms.

Southworth, Franklin C. The Student's Hindi-Urdu Reference Manual. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press, 1971. xi, 238 pp.

Language described is the colloquial spoken in educated families in Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh. Thirteen chapters contain a sociolinguistic introduction, script (both Nagari and Nastaliq) and pronunciation, vowels, parts of speech (including chapters on noun modifiers, verb sequences, emphatic particles, prefixes and suffixes), and syntax. Translation exercises. Hindi-Urdu--English and English--Hindi-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]

Srivastava, Murlidhar. The elements of Hindi grammar. Delhi, India: Motilal Banarasidass, 1969. 206 pp.

Intended as a pedagogical and reference grammar. Traditional in approach. Deals mainly with the parts of speech; short chapter on syntax. Final section on affixation, sandhi, samāsa and punctuation. Examples follow items described. Devanagari script used throughout. No exercises.

DICTIONARIES

Bahari, Hardev. Comprehensive English-Hindi Dictionary. Rev. & enl. ed. Varanasi, India, 1969. 2 vols.

Bahl, Kali, comp. A Dictionary of Hindi Verbal Expressions (Hindi-English). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1970. 1093 pp. [ED 062 900]

Covers approximately 28,277 verbal expressions in modern standard Hindi generally not found in their present form in most dictionaries. [NDEA]

Bhargava's Concise Dictionary of the English language (Anglo-Hindi edition). Comp. and ed. by R.C. Pathak. 10th rev. & enl. ed. Chowk, Varanasi, India: Bhargava Book Depot, 1968. 1152 pp. [1st ed. 1938]

Intended for Hindi-speaking children. Pocket format. Some illustrative phrases.

Bhargava's Concise Dictionary of the Hindi Language (Hindi-English edition). Ed. and comp. by R.C. Pathak 5th rev. & enl. ed. Chowk, Varanasi, India: Bhargava Book Depot, 1968. 1260 pp. [Reprint of 1949 ed. + supplement]

Intended for Hindi-speaking children. Pocket format. Parts of speech indicated. Appendices include weights and measures, topical vocabularies and proverbs.

Bhargava's standard illustrated dictionary of the English language (Anglo-Hindi edition). Ed. by R.C. Pathak. 12th rev. & enl. ed. Chowk, Varanasi, India: Bhargava Book Depot, 1970. 1432 pp. [1st ed. 1939]

Parts of speech, levels of usage indicated. Numerous topical appendices.

Bhargava's standard illustrated dictionary of the Hindi language (Hindi-English edition). Comp. and ed. by R.C. Pathak. Rev. & enl. ed. Chowk, Varanasi, India: Bhargava Book Depot, 1968. 1280 pp. [1st ed. 1946]

Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Numerous topical appendices.

Bulke, C., S.J. Angrezi Hindi Kosh. An English-Hindi Dictionary. 2nd ed. Ranchi, India: Catholic Press, 1971. 890 pp.

Primarily intended for the speaker of Hindi, but usable by the English speaker. Entries include parts of speech, and levels of usage.

Chaturvedi, Mahendra and Bhola Nath Tiwari. A Practical Hindi-English Dictionary. Rev. ed. Columbia, MO: South Asia Books, 1974. xvi, 875 pp.

Entries are also listed in transliteration. Parts of speech and levels of usage included. Brief guides to pronunciation and grammar.

Klemm, E. Hindi-Deutsches Wörterbuch. Leipzig, E. Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1971. 418 pp.

Approximately 12,000 words.

Prakash, Satya and Balabhadra Prasada Miśra, comps. Mānaka Angrezī-Hindī kośa. Standard English-Hindi dictionary. 1971. 1622 pp.

HINDI-URDU, URDU

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, T. Grahame. Teach Yourself Urdu. Ed. by J.R. Firth and A.H. Harley. London, England: English Universities Press, 1970. xxxix, 314 pp. [Reprint of 1956 ed. which was a revision of Teach Yourself Hindustani, 1950]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Part I is an outline of phonology with repetition drills. Part II is a short reference grammar in traditional terms. Part III contains 29 short lessons of illustrative sentences without buildups. Student referred to grammar for explanations. Transcription also used through Lesson 17. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries.

Barker, Muhammad Abd-Al-Rahman et al. Spoken Urdu. (A course in Urdu.) Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Service, Inc., 1975-76. 3 vols. Cassettes. [Reprint of McGill 1967 ed.] [ED 013 435/436/437 1967 ed., Resumé only]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues, with buildups, or narratives which serve as the base for structured conversation. There are substitution, transformation, completion, multiple choice, variation, translation, and response drills and exercises. Lessons 1-13 include pronunciation information on a literate variety of Dihlavi (Delhi) Urdu as used in India and Pakistan. Much of the material is in Roman transcription. The Arabic script is introduced in Lessons 6-10. Brief culture notes from Lesson 13 on. Vol. III contains appendices with supplementary vocabulary and Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]

Bender, Ernest. Urdu Grammar and Reader. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967. 487 pp. Tapes. Introductory Urdu Readings. [ED 016 216 Resumé only]

Intended as a two-year course. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 40 lessons, grammar is presented through the medium of "equivalent constructions", and explained in structural terms. There are annotated dialogues, structured conversation, pronunciation, translation, substitution, response, and sentence construction drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout; companion volume in Arabic script. Grammar index. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. (See also Hindi Grammar and Reader and Introductory Hindi Readings.) [NDEA]

Bright, William and Saeed A. Khan. The Urdu Writing System. (Program in Oriental Languages Publications Series B-Aids-No. 14) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. 48 pp. [ED 113 930 MF only]

The letters of the Urdu script are listed in the introduction and described in more detail in succeeding sections in the following order: vowels, non-connectors, and connectors. The letters are given in their initial, medial, and final shapes, both typed and handwritten, and included in illustrative words. A transcription is used throughout. Appended is a sample text in the Urdu script, transcription, and translation. [NDEA/ACLS]

Khalil-Azizi. Spoken Urdu. Karachi, Pakistan: Azizis' Oriental Book Depot, 1970. 119 pp. [Reprint of 1960 ed.]

Naim, Choudry M. et al. Introductory Urdu. Chicago, IL: Committee on Southern Asian Studies, University of Chicago, 1975. Tapes (phonology drills only). [ED 019 661/2, 1965 mimeo ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Vol. I contains a description of the phonology with drills, eight lessons on Urdu script, and a grammar in structural terms. Numerous examples, often in paradigm form, follow items described. Roman transcription used throughout. Grammar index. Vol. II contains 30 units of texts in Urdu script taken from various sources. Cultural and vocabulary notes. There are translation, completion, and re-write exercises in both volumes. Urdu-English glossaries; entries also in transcription. Parts of speech indicated and cross-referenced to grammar. [NDEA]

Staneslow, Paul. Urdu for Peace Corps Volunteers. N.P., 1964. 584 pp.

Presumes some knowledge of Urdu. Material adapted from Gumperz and Rumery Conversational Hindi-Urdu. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Units 1-20 contain dialogues with translations, grammar notes, drills, reading and writing exercises, and suggestions for conversations. Units 21-30 contain miscellaneous dialogues and narratives with drills and exercises. Review lessons. Transcription used throughout except in reading exercises. No pronunciation information. [PC]

Stone, James W. Introduction to Written Urdu. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, n.d. 86 pp. Tapes. [Rev. ed. forthcoming]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. One symbol is introduced at a time and included in words for drill purposes. Some pronunciation information. Text accompanies six tapes.

Zakir, Mohammed. Lessons in Urdū script. Rev. ed. Delhi, India: Idara-e-Amini, 1973. 93 pp.

READERS

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman, Khwaja Muhammad Shafi Dihlavi and Hasan Jahangir Hamdani. A Reader of Modern Urdu Poetry. Montreal, Canada: McGill University Press, 1968. lix, 274 pp. [ED 022 163 Resumé only]

For use in a second-year course. Assumes mastery of Spoken Urdu (Barker et al.). The reader, restricted to the /ðəzəl/ style, contains selections from 18 living poets. Each Urdu verse is followed by a more or less literal prose translation supplemented, where necessary, by a paragraph of explanatory material. The Urdu material is in the Urdu script supplemented by a transcription in the Urdu-English glossary. Appended is a chapter on Urdu poetics. [NDEA]

_____, Shafiqur Rahman and Hasan Jahangir Hamdani. An Urdu Newspaper Reader. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1974. 472 pp. Cassettes. [ED 032 541 1968 McGill ed. Resumé only]

Designed for use at the college level, following Barker's Spoken Urdu or its equivalent. Contains 20 lessons, each with one or more newspaper articles, a vocabulary list, notes, drills, and exercises. The articles were written specifically for this volume in the style and format of Pakistani newspaper prose, and are graded according to difficulty and grouped by subject. The Urdu material is presented in the Urdu script, supplemented by phonemic transcription in the vocabulary lists. A vocabulary finder list is appended. Key to exercises. [NDEA]

Khan, Masud Husain and Abdul Azim. A Second-Year Urdu Reader. Berkeley, CA: University of California, Institute of International Studies, 1963. 191 pp. [ED 010 461]

For students with a basic command of the spoken language, and the Urdu alphabet. Contains five short stories from modern Urdu literature. Drills are included for writing and conversation practice. Glossary and notes after each selection. Urdu script used in the readings and transcription used in the glossary and notes. [NDEA]

Naim, Choudry M. Readings in Urdu: Prose and Poetry. Honolulu, HI: East-West Center Press for the South Asia Language and Area Center, University of Chicago, 1965. viii, 396 pp. [ED 012 810]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Contains Indian and Pakistani prose selections illustrating short stories, essays, and editorials. Ten samples of poetry, which should be used with an instructor. Vocabulary, grammar, and culture notes. Transcription used only in notes and in the Urdu-English glossary. [NDEA]

Narang, G.C. Urdu: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1967. x, 381 pp. [ED 016 217]

A graded intermediate reader. Assumes familiarity with the Urdu script. Abridged and revised selections represent Indian and Pakistani writers. Each selection is preceded by a sketch of the author and accompanied by a serial glossary and explanatory notes on pages facing the text. The Urdu material is in the Nastālīq calligraphy, with some diacritical marks added, supplemented by a transcription in the glossary. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Platts, John T. A Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language. 1st Indian ed. Delhi, India: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1967. [Reprint of London 1874 ed.]

A reference grammar, traditional in approach. Part I is a short description of the orthographic system of Urdu, with examples given in Urdu script, transliteration and translation. Part II covers the parts of speech. Included in this section are descriptions of Persian and Arabic constructions. Part III deals with syntax. Examples usually in paradigm form, all in the Urdu script, transliteration and translation. Appended is a discussion on the Muslim and Hindi calendars.

Southworth, Franklin C. The Student's Hindi-Urdu Reference Manual. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press, 1971. xi, 238 pp.

See entry under HINDI-URDU, HINDI.

DICTIONARIES

Abdul Haq, Moulvi. The popular English-Urdu dictionary. 3rd rev. & enl. ed. (Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Pakistan, series no. 347) Karachi, Pakistan: Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, 1970. 746 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Urdu. Entries include grammatical information and illustrative phrases.

_____. The standard English-Urdu dictionary. 2nd rev. ed. (Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Pakistan, series no. 332) Karachi, Pakistan: Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, 1968. 1541 pp. [1st ed. 1938]

Intended for the speaker of Urdu. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases. Appendix includes additional entries.

_____. The Students' Standard English-Urdu Dictionary. Karachi, Pakistan: Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, 1971. 1492 pp.

Intended for the Urdu speaker. Levels of usage indicated.

Barker, Muhammad Abd-Al-Rahman, Hasan Jahangir Hamdani, and Khwaja Muhammad Shafi Dihlavi. An Urdu Newspaper Word Count. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1969. xli, 453 pp. [ED 032 523 Resumé only]

Fourth volume in a structured series of Urdu teaching materials. Assumes mastery of Spoken Urdu, and may be used concurrently with An Urdu Newspaper Reader, and A Reader in Modern Urdu Poetry. Corpus based on Pakistani newspapers from 1960-61. Part I is an Urdu-English alphabetical list. Entries include information about orthography, frequency, pronunciation, grammatical class membership, meaning, and usage of each lexeme. Part II relists all occurring words in descending order of frequency. [NDEA]

Fallon, S.W. English-Urdu Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Board for Advancement of Urdu, forthcoming. [Reprint of 187- ed.]

_____. A new Hindustani-English Dictionary, with illustrations from Hindustani literature and folk-lore. Vanarasi, India: E.J. Lazarus, 1879. xxiv, 1224 pp.

Entries in Perso-Arabic, Devanagari, and Roman transcription. Parts of speech and levels of usage also provided.

Ferozsons English to English and Urdu dictionary. New ed. Lahore, Pakistan: Ferozsons, 1973. 1123 pp.

Ferozsons' English-Urdu Dictionary, English Words with Their Equivalents in Urdu. 4th and 5th eds. Lahore,

Pakistan: Ferozsons, 1961. 910 pp.
A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Urdu. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases.

Ferozsons Urdu-English dictionary; Urdu words, phrases, and idioms with English meanings and synonyms. 4th ed. Lahore, Pakistan: Ferozsons, 1964. 831 pp.
Approximately 30,000 entries. In Perso-Arabic script and transliteration. Parts of speech and levels of usage.

Pak triplet dictionary: English to English, Sindhi & Urdu, in three languages. 1st ed. Hyderabad, Pakistan: Ahmed, 1959. 816 pp.
Intended for Urdu and Sindhi speakers. Definitions are in these languages and in the Devanagari script. Entries include idiomatic expression in English.

Platts, John T. A dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi, and English. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1968. viii, 1259 pp. [Reprint of 1884 ed.]
Entries include etymological information. Parts of speech indicated. Words are given in the Persian and Devanagari scripts if Sanskrit or Hindustani. Persian script is given for Persian and Arabic words.

Qureshi, Bashir Ahmad, comp. Kitabistan's 20th-century practical dictionary. (English into English & Urdu.) New rev. ed. Lahore, Pakistan: The Kitabistan Publishing Co., n.d. viii, 792 pp.
Intended for the speakers of both languages. Entries include grammatical information and illustrative phrases.

_____. Kitabistan's 20th century standard dictionary. Urdu into English, for modern readers and foreign learners of Pakistan's cultural-cum-national language. Lahore, Pakistan: Kitabistan Publishing Co., 1971. viii, 688 pp.
Entries are in Perso-Arabic script and transliteration. Parts of speech, levels of usage, illustrative phrases. Illustrations.

The Student's practical dictionary containing English Words with English and Urdu Meanings; Together with a List of Latin and Greek Words and Phrases with their English and Urdu Equivalents. In Persian character. Rev. ed. Allahabad, India: Ram Narain Lal, 1943. 724 pp.
English-English-Urdu dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, synonyms and antonyms.

The Student's practical dictionary containing Hindustani words with English meanings in Persian character. 12th rev. ed. Allahabad, India: Ram Narain Lal, 1956. 667 pp. [1st ed. 1900]
Urdu-English dictionary. Parts of speech, levels of usage, illustrative phrases, and etymological information. Entries also given in transcription.

HINDI-URDU, HINDUSTANI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, Thomas Grahame. Teach Yourself Hindustani. London, England: English Universities Press, 1950. xli, 314 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 29 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Translation exercises. An introductory section contains an outline of the phonology, with lists of examples, a discussion of the transcription used throughout the text, and illustrations of the Devanagari and the Urdu alphabets. Appendices include supplementary vocabularies and dialogues, and an English-Hindustani glossary.

_____. Urdu (Hindustani) Linguaphone course. London, England and New York, NY: The Linguaphone Institute, Inc., 19--. 79 pp. [O.P.] Records.

Harley, Alexander H. Colloquial Hindustani. Rev. ed. London, England: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1963. xxx, 147 pp. [Reprint of 1944 ed.]
Grammar is explained in traditional terms followed by examples. Translation exercises. English-Hindustani vocabulary.

Hoenigswald, Henry. Spoken Hindustani. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1971. 2 vols. Records, cassettes. [Reprint of Holt 1945 ed.]
Guide's Manual for Units 1-12. 26 pp. [O.P.]
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 units grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in basic sentences with buildups. Conversations and narratives serve as a base for structured conversations. There are pronunciation, multiple choice, translation, completion, and response drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout. Appendices include key to exercises, list of names, irregular verb forms, the make-up of words, Hindustani-English, English-Hindustani glossaries. [USAFI/ACLS]

McMillan, A.W. Guide to Hindustani: Lessons in Grammar, Key to Exercises, Vocabulary. Fiji: Government Press, 1953. 75 pp. [Reprint of 1947 ed.]
Thirty lessons with guidance for everyday common speech. Grammatical explanations are in traditional terms. Translation exercises and vocabulary lists.

GRAMMARS

Tisdall, William St. Clair. Hindustani Conversation Grammar (With Key). New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, n.d. viii, 371 pp. [Reprint of 1911 ed.]
A pedagogical grammar. Traditional in approach. Almost half the book is given over to Hindustani grammar, with translation and question and answer exercises following each lesson. Parts II and III are synopses of Persian and Arabic grammar, followed by a section of Hindi and Urdu reading lessons. Parts IV and V contain an English-Urdu vocabulary and a key to the exercises. Examples are in transliteration and/or the script of the language being discussed (i.e. Devanagari, Persian and Arabic). Words not of Indian origin have their sources indicated.

DICTIONARIES

The Student's Romanized Practical Dictionary: Hindustáni-English and English-Hindustáni. 7th ed. Allahabad, India: Ram Narain Lal, 1952. 536 pp.
Entries include parts of speech and some grammatical information.

KASHMIRI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, T. Grahame. The Pronunciation of Kashmiri:

Kashmiri Sounds, How to Make Them and How to Transcribe Them. (James Forlong Fund, Vol. 16) London, England: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1937. vi, 70 pp.

Presents approximately 3,000 forms in phonetic script. Part I, description of sounds with numerous examples. Part II, pronunciation of grammatical forms. Part III, texts with interlinear translations. Part IV, Kashmiri-English vocabulary; includes parts of speech and references to text.

Kachru, Braj B. An Introduction to Spoken Kashmiri, Parts I & II. Prelim. version. A Basic Course and Reference Manual for Learning and Teaching Kashmiri as a Second Language. Urbana, IL: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Illinois, 1973. 2 vols. [ED 101 547 MF only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Section 1: sociolinguistic profile. Section 2: sounds of Kashmiri with drills. Sections 3 & 4 (Lessons 1-31) contain conversations, the first section being short, repetitive and functional. Also included in lessons are grammar and culture notes, and drills. Section 5 is a skeleton grammar on points not covered in previous sections. Section 6 is review exercises. Section 7 (Lessons 32-45) contains a series of 14 narrative texts, with translations, and Section 8 (Lessons 46-50), poems, with translations. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Dialect is "Hindu Kashmiri". Part II is Kashmiri-English, English-Kashmiri glossaries, plus a glossary of selected terms, and suggestions for further reading. [NDEA]

READERS

Stein, Aurel and George A. Grierson. Hatim's Tales; Kashmiri Stories and Songs ... with a Translation, Linguistic Analysis, Vocabulary, Indexes. (Indian Texts Series) London, England: J. Murray, 1923. lxxxvi, 527 pp.

An introduction provides background information on stories and songs. Texts include interlinear and approximate translations. Extensive vocabulary. Appendices include index of words in Stein's text, showing the corresponding words in Govinda Kaula's text, and an index of words arranged in the order of final letters.

GRAMMARS

Grierson, George Abraham. A Manual of the Kashmiri Language. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1911. 2 vols. [Reprinted Delhi, 1973]

A pedagogical grammar. Part I contains a brief sketch of Kashmiri grammar in traditional terms. Part II, English-Kashmiri sentences which provide pronunciation and grammatical practice. Part III is an extensive English-Kashmiri vocabulary. Appendices include sample texts in two dialects, and notes on the Kashmiri writing system.

Handoo, Jawaharlal. Kashmiri phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 8) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1973. ix, 109 pp.

Intended to present and teach the Kashmiri sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Kashmiri writing systems, Sharada and Perso-Arabic. Transcription used throughout in first two sections, and as an aid in the last.

Kachru, Braj B. A Reference Grammar of Kashmiri. Prelim. ed. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1969. xxv, 416 pp. [ED 030 856 MF only]

A pedagogically-oriented analysis of Kashmiri, intended to serve as a basis for preparing teaching materials or as an introductory reference manual for students. Opening chapters include a survey of past research in Kashmiri; a tentative analysis of Kashmiri dialects and the relationship between Kashmiri and the Dardic languages; a description of Kashmiri writing systems; and brief comments on the literary tradition. Other chapters treat the phonology, word formation, word classes, the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adverbial phrase, and the sentence types. Appendices include Kashmiri-English and English-Kashmiri glossaries and a selected bibliography. Transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

Trisal, Prannath. "Kasmiri bhasa ka varnanatmak vyakarana. (A Descriptive Grammar of the Kashmiri Language.)" Ph.D. Diss., Agra University, 1964.

DICTIONARIES

Grierson, George Abraham. A Dictionary of the Kāshmīrī Language. Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1916-32. 4 vols.

Comprehensive Kashmiri-English dictionary. Entries are presented in transcription and in Devanagari script. Levels of usage, parts of speech, literary references, and grammatical information.

Neve, Ernest F. English-Kashmiri: a vocabulary of the Kashmiri language. 1st ed. Jammu, Kashmir, India: Light & Life Publishers, 1973. v, 58 pp. [Reprint]

Appendix includes list of some common trees and plants with Kashmiri and botanical names.

KUMAUNI

GRAMMARS

Apte, Mahadeo L. and D.P. Pattanayak. An Outline of Kumauni Grammar. (Monograph and occasional papers series, no. 6) Durham, NC: Duke University, Program in Comparative Studies on Southern Asia, 1967. x, 82 pp.

Structural study, intended primarily for the specialist. Brief outlines of phonemics, morphophonemics, morphology, and syntax. Texts with translations. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

LAHNDA

GRAMMARS

Bahri, Hardev. Lahndī phonetics, with special reference to Awápkári. Allahabad, Pakistan: Bharati Press Publications, 1963. 292 pp.

Includes a brief introduction to the language. Structural in approach. Numerous examples follow items described. Contains 19 texts with translations representing the Púkhrí, Wanádhí, and Reshí sub-dialects. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

. Lahndi phonology, with special reference to Awápkári. Allahabad, Pakistan: Bharati Press Publications, 1962. 239 pp.

Synchronic and diachronic study. This constitutes the second part of the author's Lahndi phonetics. Designed to supplement with diachronic information the description of modern Lahndi. Deals with the phonology of I-A element and the Persian and English elements. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

Wilson, James, comp. Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjabi as spoken in the Shahpur District, with proverbs, sayings, and verses. Lahore, Pakistan: Printed at the Punjab Government Press, 1899. 281 pp.

Contains also topically arranged lists of useful words, sample texts of two dialects. Dictionary is Punjabi-English. Parts of speech indicated. Roman transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Jukes, A. Dictionary of the Jatki or Western Panjábi Language. 2nd ed. Patiala, India: Language Department, 1961. 344 pp. [Reprint of Lahore and London 1900 eds.]

Lahnda (Jatki)-English dictionary. Entries also in transcription. Parts of speech indicated, and occasionally levels of usage.

O'Brien, Edward. Glossary of the Multani Language or, South-Western Panjabi. 3rd ed. rev. by J. Wilson and Hari Kishen Kaul. Patiala, India: Director General, Languages, Punjab, 1962. 367 pp. [Reprint of 1903 ed.]

Multani-English dictionary. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases. Also included are a brief grammatical sketch with examples, topical vocabularies, proverbs, sayings and verses current in the Multan and Muzaffargarh districts. Roman transcription used throughout.

MAITHILI

GRAMMARS

Grierson, George A. An Introduction to the Maithili Dialect of the Bihari Language as Spoken in North Bihar, Part I: Grammar. 2nd ed. Calcutta, India: The Asiatic Society, 1909. 305 pp.

MARATHI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Kavadi, Naresh B. and Franklin C. Southworth. Spoken Marathi: Book I. First-year Intensive Course. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. 252 pp. [ED 016 195 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. Course set up so that about six of every ten student hours would be spent in class, two to three with recorded materials, and one to two on grammatical drills. In the 51 conversations and 25 grammar units, Poona Marathi is in transcription with diacritics indicating intonation, pause, and stress. Grammar is explained in structural terms. Dialogues without buildups serve as a base for structured conversations. There are pronunciation, substitution, completion, response, transformation and translation (into English) drills. Supplementary vocabulary lists. Appendices cover grammatical summaries, numerals, and Marathi-English, English-Marathi glossaries. [NDEA]

Lambert, H.M. Introduction to Devanagari Script. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1953.

See entry under HINDI-URDU, HINDI.

_____. Marathi Language Course. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1943. xiv, 301 pp. [O.P.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Sixty-two lessons in two parts. Part I contains simpler sentence patterns. Lessons include grammatical explanations in traditional terms, drills, conversations and notes, and a section on Marathi script. Part II contains texts for reading, conversation, and repetition. Also introduced are the past tense of the verb and more complex sentence constructions. Transcription and Devanagari script used. Material based on Deshi Marathi.

Navalkar, Madhubala I. First Step in Marathi. Bombay, India: Karnatak Publishing House, 1965. 82 pp.

First book of a four-part series intended for non-Marathi school children. Designed to give reading, writing, and some speech practice. In the ten lessons, grammar is introduced in traditional terms, and illustrated through the medium of a color scheme highlighting parts of words, unrelated sentences, and vocabulary. There are translation, comprehension, transformation, and reading exercises.

READERS

Apte, Mahadeo Laxman. Marathi Reader. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1964. xv, 240 pp. [ED 010 484]

For use with an instructor and designed to give reading and writing practice. The reading selections are accompanied by vocabulary lists, notes on grammar, and drills. Dialectal forms are indicated. The introduction contains a synopsis of the Marathi script. Marathi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Berntsen, Maxine and Jai Nimbkar. An advanced Marathi reader: Texts, vocabulary, and notes. Available from: Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, South Asia Regional Studies, 1975. [Material published in India.] [NDEA]

_____. An intermediate Marathi reader. Available from: Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, South Asia Regional Studies, 1975. [Material published in India.] [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Apte, Mahadeo Laxman. "A Sketch of Marathi Transformational Grammar." Ph.D. Diss., University of Wisconsin, 1962. 253 pp.

Transformational in approach. Six chapters in three sections: constituent or phrase structure which contains rules, a section on optional and obligatory transformations, and a morphophonemic section. Chapter six contains lists of lexical items belonging to the various classes and sub-classes represented by the abstract symbols elsewhere in the text. Author's idiolect used as a base for analysis. Select bibliography.

Berntsen, Maxine and Jai Nimbkar. A Marathi reference grammar. Available from: Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, South Asia Regional Studies, 1975. [Material published in India.] [NDEA]

Joshi, Ramachandra B. A Comprehensive Marathi Grammar. 3rd rev. ed. Poona, India: Printed at the Arya-Bhushana Press, 1900. 555 pp. [O.P.]

Traditional reference grammar. Marathi script used throughout.

Kalelkar, Narayan G. Marathi. (Monographs on Indian Linguistics, 2) New Delhi, India: Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1965. 31 pp.

A brief outline of the phonology and grammar in structural terms. Intended as a general introduction. The Marathi material is in transliteration.

Kelkar, Ashok Ramchandra. The Phonology and Morphology

of Marathi. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1959. 207 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Berntsen, Maxine and Jai Nimbkar. A basic Marathi-English dictionary. Available from: Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, South Asia Regional Studies, 1975. [Material published in India.] [NDEA]

Deshpande, Madhav. K. Marathi-English dictionary. 2nd rev. ed. Poona, India: Suvichar Prakashan Mandal, 1968. 604 pp.
Parts of speech indicated.

Molsvarthakrta Marāthī-Iṅgrajī śabdakośa. Molesworth's Marathi-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Poona, India: Shubhada-Saraswat, 1975. 20, xxx, 920 pp. [Reprint of 1857 ed.]
Entries include parts of speech, etymological information, and levels of usage.

Ranade, Nilkanth Babaji. English-Marathi, Marathi-English Dictionary. 3rd ed. Bombay, India, 1965. 1250 pp.

_____. The Student's Concise Model Dictionary. Bombay, India: K.B. Dhavle, Sri Samarth Sadan, 1961. 1043 pp. [Reprint of 1956 ed.]
English-Marathi-English dictionary.

Sabnis, R.P. and N.Y. Dole. Sadhana Twentieth Century Student's Dictionary: English-English-Marathi. Poona, India: Sadhana Prakashan, 1963.

Sirmokadam, Madhusudan Shrinivas. Marathi-English-Marathi: The New Standard Dictionary. Bombay, India: Keshav Bhikaje Dhawale, 1970. 2 vols.
Entries include parts of speech, etymological information, and levels of usage.

Vaze, Shridhar G. The Aryabhushan School Dictionary: Marathi-English. Poona, India: Aryabhushan Press, 1962. 577 pp. [Reprint of 1911 ed.]
Approximately 29,000 entries in the Marathi script. Parts of speech indicated.

Virkar, H.A., comp. The popular modern dictionary (English-English-Marathi). 2nd rev. ed. Bombay, India: Educational Pub. Co., 1965. 912 pp.
Concise dictionary, intended for the Marathi speaker. Parts of speech, and occasionally levels of usage indicated. Illustrative phrases and sentences.

NEPALI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Clark, T.W. Introduction to Nepali: A First-Year Course. New ed. London, England: School of Oriental and African Studies, 1976. Tapes.
Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Section I contains an outline of the phonology, repetition drills, and some grammar and vocabulary notes. Section II contains paradigms, examples, and grammatical explanations. Translation and reading exercises. Some vocabulary lists. Section III presents the Devanagari script used in writing Nepali, conjunct characters, and material from sections I and II in the standard orthography. Nepali material in the first two sections is in transcription with intonation indicated. The dialect of this manual is that of Kathmandu.

Hari, Anna Maria, ed. Conversational Nepali. 1st ed. Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Institute of Nepal Studies, Tribhuvan University, 1971. 1 vol. (various pagings)

Joshi, Achut. Nepali thru English. 1st ed. Kathmandu, Nepal: Himalayan Pioneer Publications, 1963. v, 169 pp.

Karki, Tika B. and Chij K. Shrestha. Basic course in spoken Nepali. Kathmandu, Nepal: The Authors, 1974. xv, 254 pp.
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 41 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and topically arranged sentences, and explained in notes. Vocabulary lists. Introduction to phonology and script, with drills. Lessons 1-15 in transcription; Devanagari script used thereafter. Short texts. Topical vocabulary lists.

Rogers, George G. Colloquial Nepali: Sixty Lessons in Transliteration. Calcutta, India: T. Spink, 1950. viii, 124 pp.
Intended primarily for use by army officers. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Traditional in approach. Concentrates on the spoken language of eastern and western Nepal.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila. A Nepali Conversational Manual. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, 1968. vi, 139 pp. [ED 024 040]
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Intended to supplement Introduction to Nepali by T.W. Clark. In the 27 lessons, dialogues without buildups and narratives serve as a base for structured conversation. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are response, transformation, and substitution drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Culture notes. Appended are two supplementary reading selections. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Korolev, Nikolaj I. Jazyk nepali. (Jazyki narodov Azij i Afriki) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1965. 155 pp.

Meerendonk, M. Basic Gorkhali Grammar (in Roman Script). 4th rev. ed. Folkestone, England: Bailey Bros. and Swinfen, 1971. 283 pp.
This self-instructional grammar presents the standard spoken language. Contains 20 lessons, traditional in approach. There are sections on pronunciation, verbs, and constructions. Translation exercises. Gorkhali-English glossary.

DICTIONARIES

Kilgour, Robert. English-Nepali Dictionary. Rev. and arranged by H.C. Duncan. Darjeeling, India: Government Branch Press, 1923. 391 pp.
Approximately 13,500 entries. Parts of speech indicated. The Nepali material is in the Nepali script supplemented by a transliteration.

Meerendonk, M. Basic Gurkhali dictionary (Roman script). Singapore: The Author, Printed at the Sen Wah Press & Co., 1960. xi, 257 pp.
English-Nepali, Nepali-English dictionary. Pocket format. One word definitions. Considered adequate. Some grammatical information provided.

Pradhan, Paras Mani and Nagendra Mani Pradhan. New standard dictionary, English-Nepali. New rev. ed. Kalimpong, West Bengal, India: Bhagyalaxmi Prakashan, 1970. 830 pp. [1st ed. 1961]

Rana, Gabriel and B.A. Visharad. Nepali-English dictionary. Darjeeling, India: Shyam Brothers, 1968. 302 pp.

Regmi, M.P., comp. Anglo-Nepali Dictionary. Varanasi, India: Krishna Kumari, 1966. 1358 pp.
Intended for the Nepali speaker. Parts of speech indicated.

Turner, Ralph. A comparative and etymological dictionary of the Nepali language. London, England: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1965. 935 pp. [Reprint with corrections of 1931 ed.]
Nepali-English dictionary. Entries include grammatical and etymological information. Occasional illustrative phrases. Also included are comparative Indo-Aryan language indexes.

ORIYA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Mahapatra, Bijoy P. Lessons in Oriya. Hilo,HI: University of Hawaii, Peace Corps Training Center, 1966. 84 pp. [Mimeo]
The 16 lessons include dialogues, vocabulary lists, and exercises. Few grammar notes. The Oriya material is in transcription, except in a preliminary lesson on the Oriya script. A specialized vocabulary list for poultry husbandry is included. [PC]

Matson, Dan M. and B.P. Mahapatra. The Oriya Language Textbook Series. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, and

Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, South Asia Studies, 1970-71. 8 vols. Vol. I: Introduction to Oriya. 89 pp. [ED 054 675]. II: The Oriya writing system--A programmed instruction manual. 76 pp. [ED 054 695]. III: Graded readings in Oriya. 127 pp. [ED 054 676]. IV: Graded Readings in Oriya--Glossary. 217 pp. [ED 054 677]. V: Oriya short stories. 125 pp. [ED 054 678]. VI: Glossary to Oriya short stories. 107 pp. [ED 054 679]. VII: Glossary to three Oriya novels. 243 pp. [ED 054 680]. VIII: Oriya word count. 255 pp. [ED 054 681].
Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. Vols. I & II introduce the student to the essentials of Oriya grammar and the Oriya script. There are dialogues, translation, and writing exercises. Vol. III utilizes Oriya script throughout. Vol. VIII reports the findings of a word frequency count for all the selections in the series. Two transliteration systems also used in most of the textbooks. [NDEA]

Pattanayak, D.P. A Programmed Introduction to the Readings and Writing of Oriya. Trial ed. Poona, India: American Institute of Indian Studies, Deccan College, 1966. 62 pp.
For self-instructional purposes. Divided into small sections with writing instructions and reading and writing practice on sounds and words. Appended is a Phonetic Reader which contains pronunciation information and repetition drills (some are contrastive).

_____ and G.N. Das. Conversational Oriya Including Oriya Phonetic Reader. Mysore, India: Smt. Sulakshana Pattanayak, 1972. ix, 243 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes. Lessons contain topical conversations, variation, vocabulary, and buildup drills and exercises. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Phonetic reader precedes lessons.

GRAMMARS

Andersen, A. A Grammar of the Oriya Language. Copenhagen, Denmark: The Danish Missionary Society, 1959. vii, 134 pp.
A descriptive grammar, intended for the beginner. On the whole traditional in approach. In six parts: letters and phonetics, where the student is introduced to the Oriya alphabet; parts of speech and inflexion; formation of words; syntax; the verb; the sentence; and indeclinables. Examples with translations follow items described. Oriya orthography used throughout; no transliteration provided except in Part I. Some cross-referencing.

Gustafsson, Uwe. Kotia Oriya phonemic summary. Kathmandu, Nepal: Tribhuvan University, 1974. viii, 43 pp.

Karpushkin, Boris M. Jazyk orija. (Jazyki narodov Asij i Afriki) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1964.

DICTIONARIES

Acharya, Ramachandra. Concise English-English-Oriya dictionary; with appendices, abbreviations, economic terminology, supplement & constitutional terms, etc. 4th rev. & improved ed. Berhampur, India: New Students' Stores, 1956. iv, 602 pp.
Intended for the Oriya speaker. Parts of speech indicated.

Goswami, Purushottam Das. Biswanath dictionary: English-English-Oriya, containing about 40,000 word-meanings. 1st ed. Berhampur, India: Sankar Prasad Misra, 1964. vi, 1379 pp.
Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, some illustrative phrases and idiomatic expressions.

Misra, Damodar, comp. Students' popular dictionary; English-English-Oriya containing about 30,000 word-meanings. 1st ed. Cuttack, India: Cuttack Students' Store, 1964. 841 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Oriya. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

Nath, Satrughna. The new dictionary (English-Oriya-English). Rev. by Girija Sankar Roy. 1st ed. Balubazar, Cuttack, India: Cuttack Trading Co., 1963. 668 pp.
Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage.

Padhi, Baba Baidyanath. Bruhat Odiā Abhidhānā. (A large Oriya dictionary.) 1st ed. enl. Cuttack, India: Friends Publishers, 1964. 1305 pp.
Oriya-English-Oriya dictionary.

Padhi, Binayak. Oriya-Oriya-English dictionary. Berhampur, Ganjam, India: Printed at the Orissa Print. Works, 1952. 403 pp.

Paraharaj, Gopala Chandra, comp. Pūrṇachandra ordiā bhāshākosha. (A lexicon of the Oriya Language.) Cuttack, India: The Utkal Sahitya Press, 1931-40. 7 vols.
Oriya-Oriya-Bengali-Hindi-English.

Patnaik, Jagan Mohan, comp. Students' diamond dictionary of words, phrases and idioms, (Anglo-Oriya). Edited by Girija Sankar Ray. 1st ed. Cuttack, India: Cuttack Pub. House, 1962-64. 2 vols.

A comprehensive English-Oriya-English dictionary. Primarily intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage and illustrative phrases.

Sathia, A. P. A dictionary of idioms, phrases & terms. 1st ed. Cuttack, India: Grantha Mandir, 1967. 500 pp.

English-Oriya-English dictionary, intended for the speaker of Oriya.

PANJABI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Altschuler, Milton et al. Introduction to Panjabi. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Pakistan Peace Corps Project, n.d. 276 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and buildups. There are repetition, intonation, pattern practice, translation, sentence construction and response drills and exercises. Culture notes. Panjabi material is in transcription. [PC]

Bahri, Hardev. Teach yourself Panjabi; based on modern-most linguistic, pedagogical, and psychological methodologies. 1st ed. Patiala, India: Punjabi University, 1973. xvi, 269 pp.

Bahri, Ujjal Singh. An introductory course in spoken Punjabi; a microwave approach to language teaching. (SILL series in Indian language & linguistics, 1) Chandigarh, India: Bahri Publications, 1972. xxviii, 252 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Forty cycles in standard microwave format. Gurmukhi script also introduced and used throughout in M- and C-phases of the lessons. Appendices include a sketch grammar of Panjabi, an English-Panjabi glossary, and a glossary of technical terms used in teaching microwave lessons.

_____ and Parmjit Singh Walia. Introductory Punjabi (English to Punjabi). Patiala, India: Punjabi University, 1968. 114 pp. [ED 032 539 Resumé only]

Primarily intended for speakers of other Indian languages, but usable by non-Indians. Brief introduction to pronunciation, orthography and grammar. Each of the 15 lessons introduces one type of syntactic structure which is illustrated and drilled. Roman transcription also used throughout. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Glossary.

Gill, Harjeet S. and Henry A. Gleason, Jr. A Start in Panjabi. (Hartford Studies in Linguistics, No. 11) Hartford, CT: The Hartford Seminary Foundation, 1963. 182 pp. [ED 016 949]

Assumes the availability of a native speaker of Panjabi. Each of the 20 lessons contains dialogues, translation and pronunciation exercises, pattern practice drills, and notes on usage and grammar. Language presented in the Mahji dialect. The analysis is based on the authors' A Reference Grammar of Panjabi. [NDEA]

Punjabi First Year Course. Dehra Dun, India: Dehra Dun Language School of the North India Institute of Language Study, 1951.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice.

Shackle, C. Punjabi. London, England: Teach Yourself Books, 1972. x, 223 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and some reading practice. In the 24 lessons, the basic elements of grammar are introduced in traditional terms. There are translation exercises. Lesson 26 deals with the Gurmukhi script; phonetic transcription used elsewhere. Pronunciation and dialect information provided. Material based on standard dialect of Lahore or Amritsar. Grammatical tables. Glossaries.

Tisdall, W. St. Clair. A Simplified Grammar and Reading Book of the Panjabi Language. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, 1961. vi, 136 pp.

Assumes a knowledge of Urdu, and utilizes Devanagari script. Includes an outline of the elements of Panjabi grammar, reading passages which increase in difficulty (with transliterations), and a Panjabi-English vocabulary arranged according to the English alphabet. Parts of speech indicated. Illustrative phrases.

READERS

Vatuk, Ved Prakash. Panjabi Reader: Levels I and II. Fort Collins, CO: Colorado State University, 1964. 2 vols. [ED 010 485/6]

For the intermediate and advanced student. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In Vol. I, the phonology and the Gurmukhi writing system are outlined in 11 lessons. There are translation, reading, and writing exercises. Fifteen reading selections follow, illustrating prose and poetry, accompanied by notes and vocabulary, completion, translation, sentence construction, response, and transformation drills. Vol. II contains 23 selections, including an introduction to the older literary style. Appended (in both volumes) are a grammatical index and a Panjabi-English glossary. [NDEA]

Gill, Harjeet S. and Henry A. Gleason, Jr. A Reference Grammar of Punjabi. Rev. ed. Patiala, India: Punjabi University, Dept. of Linguistics, 1969. 157 pp. [1st ed. Hartford, CT, 1962; ED 013 359]

Intended as a reference of modern standard Panjabi, spoken and written. Structural in approach. Includes an introduction to the language, its history, and previous works. Phonology section also includes a comparison of Panjabi with Hindi and other Aryan languages. Chapter on the Gurmukhi alphabet designed to teach correct pronunciation and spelling. Morphology and syntax include parts of speech and inflection, nominal and verbal phrases, clauses, and emphasis. Final chapter on coordination and sentence sequencing. Phonemic transcription also used throughout. Analysis is based on the Majhi dialect of the Amritsar area. Index of numbered examples, subject index, and a Panjabi index. Map. [NDEA]

Panjabi Manual and Grammar. 2nd ed. Patiala, India: Punjabi University, Punjabi Language Department, 1961. 521 pp.

Includes: Panjabi Grammar by E.P. Newton (1896), and Panjabi Manual by T.F. Cummings and T.G. Bailey (1925). The Manual is designed to give speech practice. Traditional in approach. Grammar is introduced in numerous examples (taken mainly from the Bible) and explained in brief notes. Pronunciation information and exercises provided. Roman transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Baqir, Muhammad. The Panjabi-English dictionary, Vol. I. (Panjabi Adabi Academy publication no. 58-) Lahore, Pakistan: Panjabi Adabi Academy, 1970. [Issued in parts.]

Hares, Walter Pullin. An English-Punjabi Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Maktaba Mayar, 1965. iii, 478 pp. [Reprint of 1929 ed.]
Approximately 15,000 entries. Parts of speech indicated. The Punjabi material is in transliteration.

Puri, Bhai Bishan Das. Punjabi Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Punjab Textbook Committee, 1922. 1058 pp.

Sapra, Sutinder Singh. Sagar Panjabi-English dictionary. N.p., 1970. 394 pp.
Pocket dictionary intended for the speaker of Punjabi.

Singh, Maya. The Panjabi Dictionary. Patiala, India: Punjabi University, Punjabi Language Department, 1972. 1221 pp. [Reprint of 1895 ed.]
Comprehensive encyclopedic Panjabi-English dictionary. Entries also in transliteration. Parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, illustrative phrase and cross-references provided.

PASHAI

GRAMMARS

Morgenstierne, Georg. Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages. Vol. 3 - The Pashai Language: Grammar. Oslo, Norway: Universitetsforlaget, 1967. 337 pp.
Descriptive grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Diachronic information also provided. Explanations contain cross-references. Texts. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

SHINA

GRAMMARS

Bailey, Thomas Grahame. Grammar of the Shina (Sina) Language; consisting of a full grammar, with texts and vocabularies of the main or Gilgiti dialect and briefer grammars (with vocabularies and texts) of the Kohistani, Gurezi, and Drasi dialects. (Prize Publication Fund, v. 8) London, England: Royal Asiatic Society, 1924. 285 pp.

SINDHI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Anandram, Munshi. The Sindhi instructor; a useful book to acquire working knowledge of Sindhi language. Rev. ed. by Mohammed Ibrahim M. Joyo. Hyderabad, Pakistan: Pakistan Sindhi Adabi Board, 1971. 130 pp. [1st ed. 1905]
Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Part I contains a traditional grammatical outline, and 11 short lessons with unrelated sentences, vocabulary lists, and translation exercises. Part II has additional translation exercises, and an English-Sindhi list of official and technical Sindhi terms.

Steinmetz, Donald, Susan Rhame and Ferdinand A. Ruplin. Introduction to Sindhi. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Pakistan Peace Corps Project, 1964. v, 301 pp. [Mimeo]
Designed to give speech practice. In the 15 lessons, grammar is introduced in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, pattern practice, response, and translation drills and exercises. Sindhi material is in transcription. Vocabulary list in most lessons. Glossary. [PC]

READERS

Lalvani, A.D. New Sindhi Reader. Bombay, India: L. Dwarkadas and Sons, 1960-1961. 7 vols.

GRAMMARS

Bordie, John G. "A Descriptive Sindhi Phonology." Ph.D. Diss., University of Texas, 1958. 107 pp.

Egorova, Raisa Petrovna. The Sindhi language. (Languages of Asia and Africa) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1971. 162 pp.
Intended as an introduction to the language. Grammatical description includes phonology, morphology, and some syntax. On the whole traditional in approach. Perso-Arabic script and Roman transcription used throughout.

Jetley, M.K. "Morphology of Sindhi: A descriptive analysis of Vicholi, the standard Sindhi dialect." Ph.D. Diss., University of Poona, 1965.

Khubchandani, Lachman M. "The Phonology and Morphophonemics of Sindhi." M.A. Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1961. iii, 54 l. [Ditto]

_____. A Sindhi Grammar in Three Parts. Poona, India: Deccan College, forthcoming.
Part I: Writing system and phonology. Part II: Morphology. Part III: Syntax.

Meharchandani, Kirat. Salīsu Sindhī vyākaraṇu. (Easy Sindhi grammar.) Adhmedabad, India: Ratan Kitab ghar, 1971. 86 pp.
Traditional grammar. In Sindhi. Utilizes Perso-Arabic script.

Rohra, Satish Kumar. "Descriptive Analysis of Kacchi." Ph.D. Diss., University of Poona, 1966.

Tolani, Sundri. "A transformational grammar of Sindhi." Ph.D. Diss., Deccan College, 1973.

DICTIONARIES

Mewaram, Parmanand, comp. A new English-Sindhi dictionary. New Delhi, India: Sahitya Akademi, 1971. 468 pp. [1st ed. 1933]

Pak triplet dictionary: English to English, Sindhi & Urdu, in three languages. 1st ed. Hyderabad, Pakistan: R.H. Ahmed, 1959. 816 pp.

Sanaullah, Shaikh. The Mehran English-Sindhi dictionary. 1st ed. Sukkun, Pakistan: Ajaib Stores, 1967. 631 pp.
Intended for the Sindhi speaker. Entries also listed in Perso-Arabic script. On the whole one-word definitions provided.

Shahani, Anandram T. The English-Sindhi Dictionary. New rev. ed. Bombay, India: School & College Bookstall, 1968. 916 pp. [Reprint of 1961 ed.]
Intended for the speaker of Sindhi. Entries also transliterated in Sindhi. Perso-Arabic script used throughout.

_____. The Sindhi-English Dictionary. 5th rev. ed. and enl. Bombay, India: School & College Bookstall, 196-. 560 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Sindhi.

_____. The Pocket English-Sindhi Dictionary. 8th ed. Bombay, India: School & College Bookstall, 196-. 800 pp.

_____. The Pocket Sindhi-English Dictionary. 4th ed. Bombay, India: School & College Bookstall, 196-. 936 pp. [Reprint of 194- Karachi ed.]
Pocket format. Levels of usage provided. Perso-Arabic script used throughout.

SINHALESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

De Silva, M.W.S. and D.D. de Sarma. Spoken Sinhalese for the Beginner. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Ceylon University Press, 1963. 99 pp.
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Thirty-eight brief lessons based on grammatical points contain conversations and some exercises. Roman transcription used throughout.

Fairbanks. G.H., James W. Gair and M.W.S. De Silva. Colloquial Sinhalese. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, South Asia Program, 1968. 2 vols. [ED 025 759]
Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 36 lessons, grammar is presented in structural notes. There are substitution, transformation, reading, and translation exercises. Phonemic transcription also used through Lesson 12. Based on the standard language as spoken by educated speakers of the South-western coastal regions. Reference list of inflected forms and Sinhalese-English, English-Sinhalese glossaries. [NDEA]

Gair, James W. and W.S. Karunatilaka. Literary Sinhala. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Dept. of Modern Languages and Linguistics, 1974. 453 pp. [ED 091 935 MF only]
Presumes basic command of colloquial Sinhalese. The 15 lessons include readings which are graded for grammatical features. Grammar sections deal with new features found in the main selection of the lesson. Literary features are often described in terms of their colloquial equivalents as presented in the Fairbanks et al. Colloquial Sinhalese. Sinhalese-English glossary. [NDEA]

Garusinghe, Dayaratne. Sinhalese: The Spoken Idiom. Munich, W.Germany: Max Hueber Verlag, 1962. 106 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms, and vocabulary is introduced in lists. There are translation, completion, parsing, response, transformation, and combination drills. Brief outline of phonology. Sinhalese material is in transliteration. Appended are a grammar index and Sinhalese-English, English-Sinhalese glossaries.

Ranawake, Edwin. Spoken Sinhalese for Beginners. 5th rev. ed. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1968. 80 pp. [1st ed. 1945]
Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is illustrated in sentences and explained in brief notes. There are repetition, parsing, and response drills. Vocabulary limited to 650 items. Sinhalese material in transcription. English-Sinhalese glossary.

Wickramasinghe, J. Graduated Course of Sinhala Through English. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1966. 192 pp.
For self-instructional purposes and designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. In the 38 regular lessons, grammar is illustrated in sentences, explained in traditional terms. Numerous drills. Seventeen reading lessons follow based on sentence structures introduced in preceding lessons. Translation exercises. Dotted arrows are used to indicate the writing of the Sinhala script. Appended are three tests and model answers.

READERS

De Silva, M.W.S. A Colloquial Sinhalese Reader. York, England: The Author, University of York, 1971. 211 pp.
Designed to accompany or to follow Fairbanks, Gair and De Silva Colloquial Sinhalese. Forty-three readings written by the author with vocabularies. Cumulative vocabulary at end. No grammatical notes. Texts in Sinhala script.

Gair, James W. and W.S. Karunatilaka. Samples of contemporary Sinhala Prose with glossary and grammatical notes. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, South Asia Program, 1976. 52 pp.
Twenty-seven readings intended as additional practice in the latter stages of the authors' Literary Sinhala. Designed to acquaint the students with the range of contemporary styles of Sinhalese prose. Unified glossary. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Gair, James W. and W.S. Karunatilaka. Literary Sinhala inflected forms: a synopsis. With a transliteration guide to Sinhala script. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, South Asia Program, 1976. 82 pp. [NDEA]

Geiger, Wilhelm. A Grammar of the Sinhalese Language. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, 1938. xxiv, 200 pp.
Basically a diachronic study of literary Sinhala, but may be used as a reference grammar. Highly traditional. Considered a classic work.

Gunasékara, Abraham Mendis. A Comprehensive Grammar of the Sinhalese Language. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya, 1962. xv, 516 pp. [Reprint of 1891 ed.]
Comprehensive reference grammar of literary Sinhala. Traditional in approach. Part I is an introduction to the orthography. Part II is on the parts of speech. Part III deals with syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. Index of Sinhalese words.

Matzel, Klaus. Einführung in die singhalesische Sprache. (Schriftenreihe des Südasien-Instituts der Universität Heidelberg, Band 5) Wiesbaden, W.Germany: Otto Harrassowitz, 1966. xiv, 208 pp.
A pedagogical and reference grammar of the modern colloquial language with numerous illustrative sentences, dialogues, and texts. Traditional in approach. In the 22 chapters, the Sinhalese material is in transcription. Introductory chapters outline the pronunciation and the spelling system. Appended are a grammatical index and a Sinhalese-German glossary.

Perera, Theodore G. The Sinhalese Language. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1966. xxiii, 323 pp. [Reprint of 1932 ed.]
School grammar. Literary. Traditional in approach. Written in Sinhalese, with an English introduction and index.

DICTIONARIES

Carter, Charles. An English-Sinhalese Dictionary. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1968. 535 pp. [Reprint of 1936 ed.; 1st ed. 1889]
Parts of speech, and occasionally levels of usage indicated.

_____. A Sinhalese-English Dictionary. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Gunasena and Co., 1965. x, 806 pp. [Reprint of 1936 ed.]
Parts of speech indicated. Appendix of botanical names.

De Zoysa, Agampodi Paulus. Dharmasamaya kudā Iṅgrīsī Siṁhala śabda kōśaya. Concise English-Sinhalese dictionary. 9th ed. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Dharmasamaya Printing House, 1966. 448 pp. [Reprint]

_____. Dharmasamaya Siṁhala śabda kōśaya. (Sinhalese-English dictionary.) Colombo, Sri Lanka: Dharmasamaya Printing House, 1964-67. 3 vols.
Parts of speech indicated. On the whole 1-3 word definitions.

De Zylva Walisinghe, Sudharman Dharmadasa. English and English-Sinhala Dictionary. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1966. xxiii, 1332 pp.
Intended for the Sinhalese speaker. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage.

A Dictionary of the Sinhalese language. Comp. under the direction of Wilhelm Geiger, by D.B. Jayatilaka et al. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, and University of Ceylon, 1935- [Issued in parts.]
Comprehensive Sinhalese-English dictionary. Entries also in Roman transcription. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Literary references with citations.

Geiger, Wilhelm. Etymological Glossary of the Sinhalese Language. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, 1941. xxii, 196 pp.
To accompany the author's grammar. Approximately 200 entries, primarily of classical Sinhalese. Entries are also in Roman transcription.

Malalasekera, George P. Iṅgrisi-Siṁhala śabda kōśaya. English-Sinhalese dictionary. Colombo, Sri Lanka: M.D. Gunasena and Co., 1971. xiv, 1066 pp. [Reprint of 1967 ed. ED 033 332 Resumé only] [1st ed. 1948]
Intended for the speaker of Sinhalese. Entries also in Sinhalese script. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. English idiomatic expressions included.

Ratna English-Sinhalese pocket dictionary. 1st ed. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Ratna Poth Prakasakayo, 1970. 503 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Sinhalese. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage. Appendices include geographical information.

Ratnasuriya, M. Dharmasiri and P.B.F. Wijeratne. The Shorter Sinhalese-English Dictionary: Vol. I. Colombo, Sri Lanka: University of Ceylon Press Board, 1949.
Vol. I covers the letters A-K in Sinhalese alphabetical order. No other volumes completed. Entries include parts of speech and grammatical information.

Dravidian

BRAHUI

GRAMMARS

Bray, Denys De S. The Brahui Language, Parts I-III. Calcutta, India: Superintendent, Government Printing, 1909-1934. 3 vols.
Part I: Introduction and grammar. Part II: History and culture of the Brahui, and the relationship of the language to other Dravidian languages. Part III: Etymological dictionary.

GONDI

GRAMMARS

Chenevix Trench, C.G. A Grammar of Gondi. Madras, India: Government Press, 1919-21. 2 vols.
Vol. I is a brief descriptive grammar, traditional in approach. Rules describing the different parts of speech are followed by examples, usually in list or paradigm form. A chapter on syntax consists of illustrative texts with translations, dealing mainly with word order. Appendices on tribal division, the family, crops and agriculture, paradigms of selected verbs, and an English-Gondi list of verbs. Vol. II contains folktales, stories and songs of the Gonds (with translations), and a Gondi-English vocabulary. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

Lincoln, Neville J. "A descriptive analysis of the Adilabad dialect of Gondi." Ph.D. Diss., Cornell University, 1969. 322 pp.
Intended for the specialist. Utilizes a combination of the Item & Arrangement and Item & Process approaches. Phonology, morphology (including morphophonemics and paradigmatic classes), outline of syntax, and sample texts and vocabulary.

Mitchell, A.N. A Grammar of Maria Gondi, as Spoken by the Bison Horn or Dandami Marias of Bastar State. Jagdalpur, India: Bastar State Press, 1942. 69 pp.

Phailabūsa, Pādarī. Svayam Goṛī śikshaka: Maṇḍalā Jillā kī bolī ke samāna. (On a Dravidian language spoken by Gonds in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh.) Bhopal, India: Ādim Jāti Kalyāṇa Sañchālanālaya, 1963. 2 vols. in 1.
Vol. I is a grammar. Vol. II: Gondi-Hindi, Hindi-Gondi glossaries.

Rao, Pagdi Setumadhava. A Grammar of the Gondi Language. Hyderabad, India: The Author, 1955. 71 pp.
Brief traditional description of some of the elements of Gondi. Examples are provided in Devanagari script; transliteration also used throughout. Gondi-English vocabulary.

Subrahmanyam, P.S. A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi. (Annamalai University Dept. of Linguistics, Pub. No.

16) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1968. vii, 234 pp.

Description of the Adilabad and the Koya dialects of Gondi. Structural in approach. Deals with phonemics, morphophonemics, nouns and verbs of both dialects, plus the clitics and syntax of the Adilabad dialect. Vocabularies. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

Tyler, Stephen A. Koya: An Outline Grammar: Gommu Dialect. (Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 54) Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1969. viii, 135 pp.

Intended for the specialist. Generative in approach. Deals with phonology, nouns, qualifiers and minor form classes, verbs, and syntax. Appendices also include text analysis analyzed in terms of constructions and grammatical units.

Veena, Saeh. "Descriptive Analysis of Maria Dialect." Ph.D. Diss., University of Poona, 1965.

KANNADA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bright, William, Shantha Rau and Meera Narvekar. Spoken Kannada, Lessons 1-12. Berkeley, CA: Center for South Asia Studies, Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1960. vii, 184 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 12 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups, which serve as a base for structured conversation. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, translation, transformation, response, and comprehension drills and exercises. The Kannada material is in transcription. Grammar index. Kannada-English, English-Kannada glossaries.

Krishnamurthy, Nagamangala D. and U.P. Upadhyaya. Core materials in Indian languages: Kannada. Bangalore, India: American Peace Corps, Southern Region, 1971. 1 vol. unpaged.

Identical to Upadhyaya and Krishnamurthy Conversational Kannada except for a more extensive introduction, and a few different items in early cycles. [PC]

McCormack, William and M.G. Krishnamurthi. Kannada, A Cultural Introduction to the Spoken Styles of the Language. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1966. xi, 204 pp. [ED 016 196 Resumé only]

This work is a revised version of the first 20 lessons of the authors' Elementary Kannada (1962). Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 20 units, most lessons include a dialogue or a speech followed by grammatical explanations in structural terms. There are pronunciation, repetition, response, substitution, completion, transformation, translation and structured conversation drills and exercises. Kannada script introduced in Unit 3, but transcription also used throughout except in Units 19-20. Informal style is taught in Units 1-13 and formal style in the remaining units. "Interdialect" variety of Kannada based on that of Devangere City used. Glossary. [NDEA]

Upadhyaya, Susheela P. and S.V. Varada Bhattacharya, comps. Vyāsaṅga śikṣaka. Mysore, India, 1972-73. 3 vols. in 1.

A one-hundred hour course in the Kannada language.

Upadhyaya, Uliyar Padmanabha and N.D. Krishnamurthy. Conversational Kannada; a microwave approach. Dharwar, India: Bharatiya Sahitya Mandira, 1972. xv, 380 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 5 units, which contain 50 cycles, grammar notes are presented in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences, dialogues, and narratives which serve as the base for structured conversations. There are pronunciation, repetition, comprehension, expansion, response, variation, combination, and role playing drills and exercises. Appendices include a content analysis, notes on Kannada phonetics and script, and topical vocabularies. Roman transcription used throughout.

Ziegler, Friedrich. A Practical Key to the Kanarese Language. 6th ed. Mangalore, India: Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, 1953. vii, 101 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 100 units, new grammatical features are illustrated in a number of unrelated sentences accompanied by a translation. Explanations are in traditional terms. No drills. An introductory section outlines the phonology. Kannada material is in the standard orthography accompanied by a transcription. Glossary.

READERS

Krishnamurthi, M.G. and A.K. Ramanujan. Modern Kannada Fiction: A Critical Anthology. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Department of Indian Studies, 1967. xxv, 227 pp. [ED 021 213 Resumé only]

For the intermediate student. The nine selections from modern literature were all written by speakers of the southern Mysore dialect. Each selection is accompanied by a vocabulary list and grammatical notes. The introduction includes an outline of Kannada literary history and some comments about the selections. [NDEA]

_____ and William McCormack. Reading Material in Kannada, Sections I-III. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1964. 3 vols. [ED 010 343-345]

Intended for the intermediate-advanced student. The reading selections are proverbs, selections from folk-poetry, biographical sketches of the writers, selections from modern literature, and classical Kannada poetry in modern Kannada translation. An introduction to the culture and literary tradition in Mysore is provided. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Acharya, Alevur S. Halakki Kannada. (Linguistic Survey of India, Series 1) Poona, India: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1968. viii, 226 pp.

Andronov, Mixail Sergeevič. The Kannada language. (Languages of Asia and Africa) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1968. 86 pp.

Translation of V. Korotky's Jazyk Kannada (Moscow 1962). Traditional/structural grammatical outline. Phonemic transcription used throughout except in text at end of study.

Bright, William. An Outline of Colloquial Kannada. (Deccan College Monograph Series, 22) Poona, India: Deccan College, 1958. viii, 75 pp.

A descriptive grammar, intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. Outlines the phonemics, morphophonemics, morphology, and syntax of Kannada. Contains sample text with analysis. Examples with translations follow items described. Appendix includes

discussion and table of Kannada graphemes. Based principally on the speech of educated city-dwellers of the "old" Mysore state (pre-1956 boundaries). Phonemic transcription used throughout.

Hiremath, R.C. The Structure of Kannada. Dharwar, India: Karnatak University, 1961. v, 135 pp.
Structural description of phonology and morphology of Kannada. Brief chapter on syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Grammar index.

Jensen, Hans. Grammatik der kanaresischen Schriftsprache. (Lehrbücher für das Studium orientalischen und afrikanischen Sprachen, Bd. 17) Leipzig, E.Germany: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1969. 187 pp.
Reference grammar of literary Kannada. On the whole traditional in approach. Includes descriptions of the writing system, phonology, morphology, and syntax. Examples are taken from the Bible and are in transcription. A few texts in Kannada script with notes; phonemic transcription used elsewhere. Kannada-German vocabulary and index.

Kushalappa Gowda, K. Gowda Kannada. (Linguistic Survey of Tamilnadu. Dept. of Linguistics, Pub. 20) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1970. 215 pp.

Mahadevan, R. Gulbarga Kannada (Brahmin dialect). (Deccan College Linguistic Survey of India Series, 3) Poona, India: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1968. xi, 166 pp.
Structural description of phonology, morphophonemics and morphology. Numerous examples follow items described. The last part of study contains sentences and texts with translations and a Kannada-English vocabulary. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

Nayak, Harogadde M. Kannada, Literary and Colloquial; a Study of Two Styles. Mysore, India: Rao and Raghavan, 1967. 156 pp. [Also Ph.D. Diss., Indiana Univ. 1962]
Intended for the specialist. Description of phonology, morphology and morphophonemics of standard literary Kannada, and comparison of this style with colloquial Kannada. Final chapter on lexical comparison based on Swadesh (100-) and Fairbanks (200-) word lists. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Ramanujan, A.K. A Generative Grammar of Kannada. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1963. 288 pp.
An attempt to set up rules specifying the forms of Kannada sentences.

Shankara Bhat, D.N. An outline grammar of Havyaka. Poona, India: Deccan College, 1971. 96 pp.

Shastri, Krishna G. The Havyaka Dialect of North Kanara. (Research publications series, 13) Dharwar, India: Karnatak University, 1971. xvi, 350 pp.
Structural description. Includes general information about the Havyakas, and a discussion on the special features of the dialect from synchronic and diachronic points of view. Appendices include illustrative texts and textual vocabulary.

Spencer, Harold. A Kanarese Grammar, with Graduated Exercises. 2nd ed. rev. Mysore, India: Wesley Press, 1950. xii, 452 pp. [1st ed. 1914]
A traditional pedagogical grammar with translation exercises and vocabulary lists. In the 46 lessons, Kanarese material is in the standard orthography accompanied by a transcription in Lessons 1 and 2. Lessons 1-3 contain an outline of the phonology, an introduction to the orthography, and reading exercises of words and sentences. Appendices include supplementary vocabularies, irregular verb list, a Kanarese and an English index.

Upadhyaya, Uliyar Padmanabha. Kannada phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 1) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. viii, 68 pp.
Intended to present and teach the Kannada sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Kannada writing system. Transcription used throughout.

_____. Nanjungud Kannada: Vakkaliga dialect. (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 2) Poona, India: Deccan College, 1968. 207 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Hanasoge, J.M. Kannada sabdasagara. 1st ed. Mysore, India, 1972. xv, 56 pp.
Preliminary publication of a part of a projected lexicon. Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms in Kannada-English and English-Kannada.

Kittel, Ferdinand. Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary. Rev. ed. by M. Mariappa Bhat. Madras, India: University of Madras, 1968. 4 vols. [1st ed., Mangalore, 1894]
A comprehensive dictionary. Includes parts of speech, pronunciation, grammatical information, and literary references. Extensive directions for use of the dictionary.

Kopp, K.B., comp. Students' Modern Concise Dictionary: English-English-Kannada. 2nd ed. rev. by D.K. Bharadwaj. Gadag, India: P.C. Shyabadimath, 1961. xvi, 719 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Kannada.

The Mysore University English-Kannada Dictionary. Mysore, India: University of Mysore, 1965. xxxi, 1479 pp.
A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Kannada. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Entries also listed in Kanarese script.

Shenai, K. Vittal. English-English-Kannada Dictionary. Bombay, India: Orient Longmans, 1962. 503 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Kannada. Appended is a list of idioms and expressions.

Ziegler, Friedrich. The English-Kanarese Dictionary. 6th ed. Mangalore, India: Basel Mission Press and Book Depot, 1929. 614 pp.
Intended for the Kanarese speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative sentences.

KOLAMI

GRAMMARS

Emeneau, Murray B. Kolami: A Dravidian Language. 2nd ed. (Publications in Linguistics, 2) Annamalainagar, Annamalai University, 1961. xvi, 302 pp. [Reprint with corr. of Berkeley 1955 ed.]
Structural description. Deals with phonology, parts

of speech, and syntax. Vocabulary contains all the material from Wardha, Kinwat, and Pāndharkavra and Rao's vocabularies for etymological purposes. English index.

Rao, Padgi Setumadhava. A grammar of the Kolami language. Hyderabad, India: Author, 1950. 76 pp.
Traditional in approach. Numerous examples follow items described, often in paradigm form. Includes simple Kolami passages. Kolami-English vocabulary. Modified Roman transcription also used throughout.

KONDA

GRAMMARS

Krishnamurti, Bhadriraju. Konḍa or Kūbi, a Dravidian language; texts, grammar, and vocabulary. (Publication No. 2) Hyderabad, India: Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, 1969. xviii, 423 pp.
Part I contains several texts with translations. Also included is an introduction to Kūbi tribal customs. Part II contains a grammatical outline, on the whole structural in approach, and a Konda-English vocabulary. Parts of speech indicated as well as morphological information.

KURUKH (ORAON)

GRAMMARS

Ekka, Francis. Kurux Phonetic Reader. Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, n.d.

Grignard, A. A Grammar of the Oraon Language. Calcutta, India: Catholic Orphan Press, 1924. iii, 317 pp.
A traditional grammar intended for pedagogical purposes. In two equal parts: lexigraphy (parts of speech described) and syntax (functions explained). Each chapter of the book contains numerous random sentences and phrases, given in lists, and collected in order to illustrate all possible uses. Translations are provided. Other examples follow each item described. Transliteration used throughout. Translation exercises at end of the book.

Grignard, A. Language Handbook Oraon: A Short Grammar of the Oraon Language, Phrases, and Vocabulary (English-Oraon and Oraon-English). Calcutta, India, 1926.

Hahn, Ferdinand. Kurukh Grammar. Calcutta, India: Bengal Secretariat Press, 1911. 162 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Bleses, C. An English-Uraon Dictionary. Ranchi, India: Dharmik sahitya Samiti, 1965. 178 pp. [First pub. 1956]
Based on Grignard's dictionary (1924).

Grignard, A. An Oraon-English Dictionary. (Bibliothèque-Anthropos-Linguistique. Tom II) Calcutta, India: Catholic Orphan Press, 1924. vii, 697 pp.
Entries include parts of speech and illustrative phrases. Roman transcription used throughout.

Hahn, Ferdinand. Kurukh (Oraõ)-English Dictionary. Calcutta, India: Bengal Secretariat Press, 1903. 184 pp.
Intended to accompany the author's grammar. Includes approximately 5,000 words and phrases. In Roman transcription.

KUI

GRAMMARS

Friend-Pereira, J.E. A grammar of the Kui language. Calcutta, India: Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1909. 80 pp.
Traditional reference grammar. Deals mainly with the parts of speech; one chapter on syntax. Appendix on relationship of Kui and the literary Dravidian languages.

Schulze, F.V.P. A Grammar of the Kuvi Language. Madras, India: Graves, Cookson, 1911. 252 pp.
Traditional reference grammar. Roman transcription used throughout.

Winfield, W.W. A Grammar of the Kui Language. (Bibliotheca Indica, 245) Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1928. xiv, 250 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Schulze, F.V.P. Vocabulary of the Kuvi-Kond Language. Madras, India: Graves, Cookson and Co., 1913.

Winfield W.W. A Vocabulary of the Kui Language: Kui-English. (Bibliotheca India: A collection of oriental works, no. 252, issue no. 1506, New Series) Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1929. xiv, 131 pp.
Entries include parts of speech and some etymological information. Roman transcription used throughout.

KUWI

GRAMMARS

Bhattacharya, Subhibushan and T. Burrow. "Notes on Kuvi with a short vocabulary." Indo-Iranian Journal 6.231-89 (1962-63).

Reddy, B.R.K. et al. Kuvi Phonetic Reader. Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, n.d.

MALAYALAM

TEACHING MATERIALS

Andrewskutty, A.P. Malayalam; an intensive course. (Cognate language teaching series; Dravidian Linguistic Association pub. 3) Trivandrum, India: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala, 1971. xvi, 141 pp.
Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. On the whole, structural in approach. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in basic sentences, dialogues and narratives. There are pronunciation, completion, transformation, translation, composition, and comprehension drills and exercises. Roman transcription used throughout. Also included are notes on the Malayalam alphabet, script, and pronunciation, lessons in Malayalam script, and a note on grammar.

Frohnmeyer, I.J. A Progressive Grammar of the Malayalam Language for Europeans. Rev. ed. Mangalore, India: Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, 1913. xvi, 307 pp.

Moag, Rachel and Rodney Moag. A Course in Colloquial

Malayalam. Milwaukee, WI: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1967. xl, 470 pp. [ED 030 093]

For use in a 12-week (300 hours) intensive course. Part I contains 35 lessons, most with brief dialogues, pronunciation notes and drills, vocabulary list, grammar notes and exercises. Occasional culture notes and field exercises. Part II contains supplementary dialogues and texts with notes. Transcription used throughout. Appendices include supplementary vocabulary, grammar notes and exercises, information on the Malayalam writing system, and a Malayalam-English glossary. [PC]

GRAMMARS

George, K.M. Malayalam Grammar and Reader. Kottayam, India: National Book Stall, 1971. 342 pp.

Nair, V.R. Prabochachandran. Malayalam--A Linguistic Description. Kazhakuttam, Trivandrum, India: The National Research Publishing Co., forthcoming.

Peet, Joseph. A Grammar of the Malayalim Language: 2nd ed. Kottayam, India: C.M. Press, 1972. ix, 187 pp. [Reprint of 1860 ed.]

A reference grammar, traditional in approach. Numerous examples follow items described.

Rajaraja Varma, A.R. Kēralapāṇinīyam. (Textbook on Malayalam Grammar.) Rev. ed. Kottayam, India: Sahitya Pravarthaka Co-operative Society Ltd., 1968. 287 pp. [First pub. 1895]

In Malayalam.

Sreedhar, M.V. "Descriptive Analysis of Malabar Dialect of Malayalam." Ph.D. Diss., University of Poona, 1964.

Syamala Kumari, B. Malayalam phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 2) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. viii, 68 pp.

Intended to present and teach the Malayalam sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Malayalam writing system. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Bailey, Benjamin. Malayāḷam-Iṅglīs nighaṇṭu. (Gurunadhan publication no. 12) Kottayam, India: Gurunadhan Print. & Publications, 1970. xxi, 930 pp. [1st pub. 1846: A dictionary of high and colloquial Malayalam and English.]

Malayalam-English dictionary. Intended for the speakers of both languages. Entries include parts of speech, cross-references, levels of usage.

George, M.A. Current English-Malayalam Dictionary. Trichur, India: Current Books, 1964. 492 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Malayalam. Approximately 25,000 entries. Parts of speech indicated.

Gopala, Pillai, K.N., Bappu Rao and N. Sankar. The New English-Malayalam Dictionary. 6th ed. Quilon, India: Sree Ramavilas Press and Book Depot, 1964.

Gundert, Hermann. A Malayalam and English Dictionary. Rev. ed. Kottayam, India: National Book Stall, 1962. 988 pp. [1st ed., 1872]

Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, cross-references, and grammatical information. Malayalam script and Roman transcription used throughout.

Haran, N.H. English-Malayalam Dictionary. Rev. ed. Allappey, India: Vidyarambham Press and Book Depot, 1957. 2 vols.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Malayalam.

Karunakara Menon, Vadakkekkra. Śrīdēvī Malayāḷam-Iṅglīs nighaṇṭu. Sridevi Malayalam-English dictionary. 2nd ed. Cochin, India: C.I.C.C. Book House, 1969. 1220 pp.

Intended for the speakers of both languages. Entries include parts of speech. Appendices include roots of Malayalam words with their English equivalents, the more common mythological and geographical names, proverbs, misprints, and popular maxims.

Krishnan Nair, P. Trio language dictionary; Malayalam-Hindi-English. Trivandrum, India: Sree Publications, 1969. ii, 747 pp.

On the whole, 1-2 word definitions. Entries include parts of speech. Appended is a list of proverbs. Malayalam and Devanagari scripts used.

Madhavan Pillai, C. NBS English-Malayalam dictionary. Etubiyes Inglīs Malayāḷaṃ nighaṇṭu. Kottayam, India: Sahitya Pravarthaka Co-operative Society Ltd., 1966. 1651 pp.

Comprehensive dictionary. Intended for the speaker of Malayalam. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and grammatical information.

Malayāḷaṃ Malayāḷam Iṅglis Hindi nighaṇṭu. Malayalam-Malayalam English Hindi dictionary. N.p., 1970. 953 pp.

Pillai, N.C. A Concise English-English-Malayalam Dictionary. Trivandram, India: Nalanda Publishing House, 1965.

Pillai Kunjan, P.N., ed. The New Malayalam Lexicon, Vol. I. Trivandrum, India: University of Kerala, 1966. [To be published in 8 volumes.]

Raman Menon, K. The V. V. English Malayalam dictionary. 9th ed. Quilon, India: S.T. Reddiar, 1966. 675 pp.

PARJI

GRAMMARS

Burrow, Thomas and S. Bhattacharya. The Parji Language: A Dravidian Language of Bastar. Hertford, England: Stephen Austin and Sons, 1953. 197 pp.

Descriptive study. Part I contains orthography, phonology, and parts of speech; Part II, texts with translations; Part III is an etymological dictionary.

PENGO

GRAMMARS

Burrow, Thomas and S. Bhattacharya. The Pengo Language: Grammar, Texts, and Vocabulary. London, England and Fairlawn, NJ: Oxford University Press, 1970. xiii, 233 pp.

May be used for reference purposes. Structural in approach. Part I deals with transcription and phonology, and the parts of speech. Part II is texts with translations. Pengo-English vocabulary. Roman transcription used throughout.

TAMIL

TEACHING MATERIALS

Clayton, Albert C. An Introduction to Spoken Tamil. 3rd ed. rev. Madras, India: Christian Literature Society, 1939. xv, 359 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 100 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and references are made to Albert H. Arden's A Progressive Grammar of Common Tamil. There are dialogues and response drills. Also included are a chapter on interrogatives, an outline of the Tamil script, classified vocabularies, and useful sentences. Transliteration also used in beginning lessons. Appended are a grammatical index and English-Tamil, Tamil-English glossaries.

Core materials in Indian languages: Tamil. Bangalore, India: U.S. Peace Corps, 1972. 1 vol. unpaged.

Designed to give speech practice. Microwave approach. In addition to the M- and C- phases, the 50 cycles contain brief statements on the grammar and theme. There are learner's notes, teacher's notes, and grammatical notes. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

Hart, George L. and Kausalya Hart. A Tamil primer. Madison, WI: The Authors, 1970. 2 vols. [Mimeo]

Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. Part I contains vocabulary, sentences, and drills and exercises based on grammatical aspects of Tamil. All in Tamil except for vocabulary translations. Part II contains a description of the Tamil and grammatical explanations to Part I. Appendices on some verb forms in formal Tamil, summary of verb forms, and index of forms and rules for changing written forms to spoken forms.

Jothimutthu, P. Guide to Tamil. A Direct Method. 3rd rev. ed. Madras, India: Christian Literature Society, 1970. xix, 264 pp. [1st ed. 1956] [Also listed as: A Guide to Tamil by the Direct Method]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Vocabulary is introduced in lists and illustrated in sentences. Grammatical explanations in traditional terms. In the 82 lessons, there are translation, formation, and conjugation exercises. Lessons 83-85 include a narrative, proverbs and a poem. Appended are declensions and conjugations, two-way glossaries, and a subject index.

Kerslake, Percy C. and C.R. Narayanaswami Aiyar. Tamil Course for European Schools, Books 1-4. Madras, India: The Christian Literature Society, 1965-66. 4 vols.

Traditional school textbooks. Designed to give reading, writing, and speech practice. Introduction to Tamil alphabet. Lessons are brief, include some grammatical explanations, mostly introduced in sentences. Translation exercises. Vocabularies at end of each volume. Tamil script used throughout.

Kothandaraman, Ponnusamy. A course in modern standard Tamil: laboratory manual, texts and exercises. 1st ed. Madras, India: International Institute of Tamil Studies, 1975. xv, 205 pp.

Designed to introduce the student to colloquial and literary Tamil. Colloquial section contains 17 lessons with conversations, intonation, response, variation, substitution, paraphrase, and repetition drills and exercises. Also introduces Tamil alphabet. Reading selections. Literary section contains prose and poetry selections with comprehension, completion, substitution, and paraphrase exercises. Tamil script used entirely in this section.

Kumaraswami Raja, N. and K. Doraswamy. Conversational Tamil (Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 9) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1966. x, 360 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. May be used after Spoken Tamil by M. Shanmugam Pillai. In the 12 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in dialogues which serve as a base for comprehension practice and structured conversation. There are pronunciation, repetition, translation, response, substitution and transformation drills and exercises. Standard colloquial Tamil is represented, using the Tamil script and transcription. Appended are a grammar index and Tamil-English, English-Tamil glossaries.

Lisker, Leigh and S. Vaidyanathan. Student's Manual of Modern Formal Tamil. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, 1966. 921 pp.

Designed to supplement materials in colloquial Tamil. In the 15 lessons, the content of the reading texts provides a background of the culture of Tamiland and India in general. The Tamil orthography is introduced after the sounds and the basic patterns. The language represented is the spoken version of modern standard written Tamil. Tamil-English glossary. [NDEA]

Park, Benjamin N. and R.C. Jeyakaran. Colloquial Tamil. (Basic Course Series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1976. 320 pp. Tapes, forthcoming. [Available from GPO]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 25 units, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and explained in structural notes. There are substitution, transformation, completion, and recombination drills and exercises. Supplementary dialogues and narratives for comprehension practice. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Tamil-English glossary. [FSI]

Shanmugam Pillai, M. Spoken Tamil: Parts I and II. (Publications in Linguistics, No. 4, 12) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1968-71. 2 vols. [Part I, reprint of 1965 ed.]

For use in an eight-week intensive course. Designed to give speech and some reading practice. In the 47 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms with numerous examples and illustrated in basic sentences, dialogues, and narratives. There are translation, parsing, and response drills. The language represents the Tamil spoken by educated non-Brahmins during informal conversation. Transcription used throughout, in the Tamil-English, English-Tamil glossaries, accompanied by the Tamil script. Appended to Part I are pronunciation (repetition) drills and a grammatical index.

____. A Tamil Reader for Beginners: Parts I and II. Annamalainagar, India: S. Muthu Chidambaram Publishers, 1966-68. 2 vols. in 1.

Designed to give reading, writing, and some speech practice. Part I contains 25 lessons of short conversations and unrelated sentences, grammar notes, and translation exercises. Introduction to Tamil orthography. Part II is a continuation of grammatical explanations with drills, and an intermediate reader. English-Tamil (Part I) and Tamil-English vocabularies (Parts I & II).

Siddalingaiah, T.B. ABC of Tamil, Book One. Madras, India: Paari Nilayam, 1968. 47 pp.
The first volume of a projected 3-part guide to the basic elements of Tamil. Traditional grammatical explanations, vocabulary and translation exercises.

Sowmya. Learn Tamil the easy way. 2nd rev. ed. Madras, India: The Swadesamitran Ltd., 1966. 108 pp.
Designed to give speaking and reading acquaintance with Tamil. Presumes knowledge of Hindi. Tamil letters are widely spaced to accommodate a Devanagari transcription. Occasionally vocabulary is grammatically arranged; Hindi and English definitions provided.

Thuraisingham, V. Conversational Tamil. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Colombo Apothecaries Co., 1942. 147 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. Twelve units based on practical topics. Traditional in approach. Typically, lessons contain a reading passage and comprehension questions, followed by grammatical notes. There are dialogues, completion, substitution, pattern practice, and conjugation drills and exercises. Test exercises. Tamil-English vocabulary.

READERS

Arden, Albert H. Companion Reader to Arden's Progressive Tamil Grammar. Madras, India, 1914.

Asher, R.E. and R. Radhakrishnan, comps. A Tamil Prose Reader: Selections from contemporary Tamil prose with notes and glossary. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1971. x, 237 pp.
Intended for the intermediate and advanced student. Extracts from books published since independence. Selections based on helping the student rather than on literary merit. Notes. Tamil-English vocabulary. [NDEA]

Pattanayak, D.P., M.S. Thirumalai, and K. Rangan, comps. Advanced Tamil Reader (in Two Volumes). Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, n.d. 2 vols. (Part I; xx, 308 pp., Part II, forthcoming)
Intended to familiarize the learner with varieties of spoken Tamil. Vol. I is a collection of 20 texts with exercises of the radio programs (plays, speeches, interviews, and discourses) broadcast over All-India. Vol. II is a short dictionary of items occurring in the texts.

Ramanujan, A.K. A Newspaper Reader. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1963. 342 pp.
Aimed at specialists or trainees in contemporary Indian affairs. Designed to familiarize the student with the range of a Tamil newspaper. The 36 excerpts are taken from Tamil dailies, weeklies, and a monthly. Lessons are graded by size, grammatical complexity and lexical variety. Tamil-English glossary. [NDEA]

Schiffman, Harold F. Reader for Advanced Spoken Tamil. Part I: Radio Plays; Part II: Grammar and Glossary. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Department of Asian Languages and Literature, 1971. Tapes. [ED 054 706 Resumé only]
Intended for the advanced student. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Consists of five Tamil radio plays, with exercises, notes and discussions, a synopsis grammar, and Tamil-English, English-Tamil glossaries. Transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Agesthialingom, S. A generative grammar of Tamil; A fragment of Tamil syntax. 1st ed. (Pub. No. 11) Annamalainagar, Annamalai University, 1967. xi, 256 pp.
Intended for the specialist. Revision of the author's Ph.D. Diss. (Indiana University, 1963). Deals with constituent structures, transformations, lists of grammatical categories and their sub-classes, and sandhi rules. Based on the Nanjilnad Vellaala dialect (southern).

Andronov, Mikhail Sergeevich. A Standard Grammar of Modern and Classical Tamil. Madras, India, 1969. xii, 342 pp.
Translation of Grammatika Tamil'skogo jazyka (Moscow, 1966). A reference grammar, structural/traditional in approach. Based on modern and classical literary and colloquial Tamil. Numerous examples.

_____. The Tamil Language. (Languages of Asia and Africa) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1965. 55 pp.
Translation of Tamil'skij jazyk (Moscow, 1960). Outline grammar of the basic elements of Tamil grammar. Structural in approach.

Arden, Albert H. A Progressive Grammar of Common Tamil. 5th ed. rev. by A.C. Clayton. Madras, India: Christian Literature Society, 1969. 342 pp. [Reprint of 1962 ed.] [ED 044 644 Resumé only]
Prefaced by a summary of the chief characteristics of the Dravidian languages. A short outline grammar of essential forms and constructions precedes the grammar of literary Tamil. Grammar deals with the rules governing the Tamil alphabet and orthography, parts of speech, verbal constructions, colloquialisms, and foreign words. Appendices contain abbreviations, some grammatical terms, calendar names, and a bibliography. English and Tamil indices.

Corre, Alan C. "Structure of Tamil." Ph.D. Diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1962. 102 pp.
Descriptive study of the phrase and sentence structure of Tamil. Classification based on transformational criteria. Analysis of actual discourse in chapter five.

Kamatchinathan, Arunachalam. The Tirunelvēli Tamil dialect. (Linguistic Survey of Tamilnadu. Dept. of Linguistics, Pub. no. 19) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1969. 188 pp.
Structural in approach. Deals with phonology and morphology; grammatical categories described according to parts of speech. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Tamil-English vocabulary.

Karunakaran, K. The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect. Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1971. 298 pp.

Pope, George U. A Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language. 7th ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1926. 5 vols. [Reprint of 1904 ed.]
Pedagogical grammar. Part I: First lessons in Tamil. II: Key to the exercises, with notes on analaysis. III: A compendious Tamil-English vocabulary. IV: An English-Tamil dictionary. V: A Tamil prose reader, adapted to the handbook.

Rajaram, S. Tamil phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 3) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. viii, 82 pp.
Intended to present and teach the Tamil sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Tamil writing system. Transcription used throughout

in first two sections, and as an aid in the last.

Shanmugam, Pillai M. A Generative Grammar of Tamil. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1963. 353 pp.
A linguistic grammar concentrating largely on the syntax of spoken Tamil. Approximately half the book is given over to the kernel and transformation rules governing the syntax. The rest is concerned with grammatical category lists, morphophonemics, and phonology. The appendices include a text with translations, references and examples of derivations of sample sentences. Bibliography.

Subramoniam, Vadasery I. "A Descriptive Analysis of a Dialect of Tamil." Ph.D. Diss., Indiana University, 1958. 122 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Arulrajan, R., comp. Srimagal senior dictionary, English-English-Tamil. Madras, India: Srimagal Co., 1964. 1736 pp.
Intended for the Tamil speaker. Pocket format. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

Chettiar, A. Chidambaranatha, ed. English-Tamil Dictionary. Madras, India: University of Madras, 1963-65. 3 vols.
Comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Tamil.

The Great LIFCO-Dictionary: English-English-Tamil. 10th ed. Madras, India: The Little Flower Co., 1967. 694 pp. [1st ed. 1952]
Intended for the speaker of Tamil. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and grammatical information. Entries occasionally also listed in Tamil script. Numerous appendices.

J.P. Fabricius's Tamil and English dictionary. Based on Johann Philip Fabricius's Malabar-English dictionary (1779). 4th rev. ed. Tranquebar, India: Evangelical Lutheran Mission Pub. House, 1972. viii, 910 pp.
Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage and illustrative phrases.

The LIFCO Dictionary, Tamil-Tamil-English. Madras, India: The Little Flower Co., 1968. 755 pp.
Concise dictionary. Entries include levels of usage and occasionally grammatical information. Topical Tamil-English lists.

Percival, Peter. An English-Tamil Dictionary. Rev. ed. Madras, India, 1961. 441 pp.
Intended for speakers of both languages. Entries include parts of speech and illustrative phrases. Tamil script used throughout.

Raghavan, A.M.S., ed. The Shankar Dictionary, English-English-Tamil. 2nd rev. ed. Madras, India: Sundaram Publishers, 1955. iv, 816 pp.
Intended for the Tamil speaker. Student dictionary. Entries include grammatical information. Appendices cover abbreviations, topical vocabularies, proverbs and idiomatic expressions.

Swaminatha Aiyar, T.A. The School Dictionary, English-English-Tamil. 12th ed. repr. Madras, India: C. Coomarasawmy Maidu, 1956. xxvi, 1211 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Tamil. Entries include levels of usage, parts of speech, and some grammatical information.

Umapathy, T.S. and Vidwan P. Selvarajan. The Elite Dictionary, English-English & Tamil. Madras, India: M. Duraisawmy Mudaliar, 1955. 1344 pp.
Intended for speakers of Tamil. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases indicated. Tamil script used throughout.

Varathar students' dictionary; English-English-Tamil. 1st ed. Jaffna, Sri Lanka: Varathar Veliyeedu, 1970. 290 pp.

Visvanatha Pillai, V. A Tamil-English dictionary. Rev. and enl. with an appendix of modern scientific terms. 8th ed. Madras, India: Madras School Book and Literature Society, 1972. 742 pp. [1st ed., 1888: A dictionary, Tamil and English.]
Tamil-Tamil-English dictionary.

TELUGU

TEACHING MATERIALS

Beinstein, Judith et al. Conversational Telugu. Sacramento, CA: Development and Resources Corporation, 196-. 265 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. Modified microwave format. The 77 microwave cycles contain grammar notes and drills, and supplementary dialogues and narratives. The Telugu material is in transcription. Some emphasis on agricultural vocabulary throughout. Appended are a verb chart and a guide to pronunciation. [PC]

Krishnamurti, Bh. and P. Sivananda Sarma. A Basic Course in Modern Telugu. Hyderabad, India: The Author, 1968. xxix, 287 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons, grammar is illustrated in pattern sentences with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are completion, response, transformation, parsing, translation, and combination drills. Vocabulary is limited to 400 bases. Introductory section on phonology and the Telugu script. Material based on the spoken language of educated speakers in the Coastal Districts. Grammatical index. Telugu-English glossary in Telugu alphabetical order which contains information on frequency of occurrence of the word base and reference to the number of occurrences in the lesson units.

Krishnamurthy, Nagamangala D. and J. Vankateswara Sastry. Core material in Indian languages: Telugu. Bangalore, India: American Peace Corps, Southern Region, 1972. 1 vol. (various pagings)
Designed to give speech practice. Microwave approach. In addition to the M- and C- phases, the 55 cycles contain brief statements on the grammar and theme. There are learner's notes, teacher's notes, and grammatical notes. [PC]

Lisker, Leigh. Introduction to Spoken Telugu. (Program in Oriental Languages, Publications Series B-Aids-No. 18) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1963. xxvii, 345 pp. [FL 004 908]
Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is introduced in brief dialogues with buildups, explained in structural terms, and illustrated in pattern sentences. There are substitution, completion, and translation drills. Extensive pronunciation information in beginning lessons. Two check lists included to establish the dialect of the informant. Lessons based on the speech of the educated person in coastal Andhra Pradesh. Telugu material is in transcription with intonation indicated by diacritics. The standard

orthography accompanies drawings. Telugu-English glossary. [ACLS]

Reddy, G.N. Introductory Telugu. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1963. [NDEA]

Sivarama Murty, Nunnagoppula. Telugu, an intensive course. (Cognate language teaching series) (Dravidian Linguistic Association publication no. 2) Trivandrum, India: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Kerala, 1971. xxviii, 110 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. In the 24 lessons, grammar is primarily explained in structural terms and illustrated in narratives. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, comprehension, completion, transformation, translation and composition drills and exercises. Modified phonemic transcription used throughout.

Subrahmanyam, Prakya Sreesaila. An introduction to modern Telugu. (Dept. of Linguistics, Pub. no. 34) Annamalainagar, India: Annamalai University, 1974. xii, 344 pp.

Intended primarily for non-Telugu students at the university. Designed to give reading, and some speaking and writing practice. Also designed to highlight the grammatical categories and constructions peculiar to Telugu. The 20 lessons typically include grammatical explanations illustrated in unrelated sentences which also should be drilled. There are completion, transformation, buildup, and translation exercises. Introduction to Telugu script; modified phonemic transcription used throughout. Material based on dialect of educated speakers in Godavari districts. Telugu-English, English-Telugu glossaries.

READERS

Arden, Albert Henry. A companion Telugu reader to Arden's Progressive Telugu grammar. Madras, India: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1879. 130 pp.

Reading and translation exercises to accompany the author's grammar.

Krishnamurti, Bh. Materials for Elementary Readings in Modern Telugu. Prelim. ed. Berkeley, CA: University of California, 1961. 369 pp. [ED 019 646 MF only]

Part I consists of notes on pronunciation and the writing system. Part II is a grammatical sketch and model sentence. Drills and exercises accompany both parts. Part III consists of Telugu texts. Telugu-English glossary, in Roman transcription, presented with usage examples. [NDEA]

Reddy, G.N. and Dan M. Matson. Graded Readings in Modern Literary Telugu. Prelim. ed. Madison, WI: Indian Language and Area Center, University of Wisconsin, 1964. 220 pp. [Ditto] [ED 019 643]

Sixteen texts selected to acquaint the student with a variety of popular literary styles. Biographical information about authors. Grammar notes on the most frequently appearing features of each text. Second half of text designed to reinforce vocabulary, grammar and reading efficiency. Authors' Glossaries . . . accompanies text. [NDEA]

_____. Graded Readings in Newspaper Telugu. Prelim. ed. Madison, WI: Indian Language and Area Center, University of Wisconsin, 1966. ii, 146 pp. [Ditto] [ED 019 644]

Thirty-one selections taken from a number of daily and weekly Telugu newspapers. Introduces major grammatical points which are then reinforced in the second half. Telugu script used throughout. Authors' Glossaries . . . accompanies text. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Arden, Albert H. A Progressive Grammar of the Telugu Language. 4th rev. ed. by F.L. Marler. Madras, India: Christian Literature Society, 1955. 475 pp. [Reprint of 1937 ed.]

A pedagogical and reference grammar. Language described is an artificial compromise between the classical and colloquial varieties. Parts I and II deals with the colloquial. Part I contains an introduction to the alphabet, reading and translation exercises, a grammatical outline, and model sentences. Part II deals with the parts of speech and types of sentences, and exercises. Part III is an introduction to the literary language. Author's A companion Telugu reader . . . accompanies grammar.

Kelley, Gerald B. A Grammar of Telugu. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Division of Modern Languages, n.d. [Manuscript] [NDEA]

Master, Alfred. Introduction to Telugu Grammar. London, England: Luzac and Co., 1947. 31 pp.

Intended to give the most important points of Telugu grammar. May be used as a reference to Arden's Progressive Telugu Grammar.

Murti, K.V.S. "Telugu syntax: A Brief Description." Linguistics, 81:49-82 (1972).

Transformational in approach.

Sambasiva Rao, B. Telugu made easy. Secunderabad, India: Sree Rāmā Book Depot, 1968. 244 pp.

Pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Includes topical vocabularies. Roman transcription also used throughout.

Sjoberg, Andrée F. The Phonology of a Telugu Dialect. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1957. 91 pp.

On the phonology of the Godavāri dialect of Telugu. Also included is a discussion of the impact of Sanskrit on the Telugu phonemic system. Material based on one informant.

Venkateswara Sastry, J. Telugu phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 4) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. viii, 100 pp.

Intended to present and teach the Telugu sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Telugu writing system. Transcription used throughout in first two sections, and as an aid in the last.

DICTIONARIES

Brown, Charles P. Brauṇya telugu nighaṇṭu. Telugu English Dictionary. Hyderabad, India: Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi, 1966. xxi, 1330 pp. [Reprint of 1852 ed.]

Telugu-English-Telugu. Parts of speech, levels of usage, literary and other references cited. Appended is a Dictionary of Mixed Telugu on loan words from Arabic, Hindustani, etc., and Explanation of the Telugu Alphabet.

_____. A Dictionary, English and Telugu; explaining

the English idioms and phrases in Telugu, with the pronunciation of English words. (Dictionaries of the world: reprint and micro-publication series) Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press, 1973. 2 vols. [Reprint of 1853 Madras ed.]
Comprehensive dictionary, intended for the Telugu speaker.

Galletti di Cadilhac, A. Galletti's Telugu Dictionary. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1935. xvii, 434 pp. [O.P.]
Tamil-English dictionary. Intended also as a teaching aid. Entries are in Roman transcription. They include etymological, grammatical, and cultural information. Illustrative sentences, often in conversation form.

Radhakrishna Shastri, K.V. Money's Standard Dictionary: English-English-Telugu, with Supplement. 3rd rev. ed. Madras, India: A.S. Money & Co., 1956. 417 pp.
Intended for the Telugu speaker. Appendices include topical vocabularies.

Reddy, G.N. and Dan M. Matson. Glossaries for Graded Readings in Newspaper Telugu and Modern Literary Telugu. Prelim. ed. Madison, WI: Indian Language and Area Center, University of Wisconsin, 1964-66. 363 pp. [ED 019 645]
In three parts: I: A serial glossary for the authors' Graded Readings in Modern Literary Telugu. II: A serial glossary for Graded Readings in Newspaper Telugu. III: Alphabetic index to both readers. Entries arranged by order in which the item is introduced in the reader. Form class and additional grammatical or cultural notes included. Telugu script used throughout. [NDEA]

Sankaranarayana, Paluri. An English-Telugu Dictionary, with Copious English Synonyms and Brief and Accurate Definitions. 9th ed. Madras, India: Ramaswamy Sastrulu & Sons, 1967. 1606 pp.
Intended for the speaker of Telugu. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage and grammatical information. Telugu script used throughout.

_____. A Telugu-English Dictionary. Rev. and enl. ed. Madras, India: V. Ramaswamy Sastrulu, 1964. vii, 1372 pp. [1st ed. 1900]
Concise dictionary. On the whole 1-3 word definitions. Parts if speech indicated. Botanical entries identified.

TULU

READERS

Kölver, Bernhard. Tulu Texts, with Glossary. Dravidian Tales from the South of India. Wiesbaden, W.Germany: F. Steiner, 1969. xiv, 66 pp.
Contains five tales and one poem, with English versions. Grammar notes and a glossarial index. Appendices refer to entries deviating from and not included in A. Männer's dictionary.

GRAMMARS

Lakshminarayana Bhatt, Sooda. "A Grammar of Tulu (A Dravidian Language)." Ph.D. Diss., University of Wisconsin, 1971. 588 pp. [Author listed as Bhat, Sooda L.]
Phonology, morphology, syntax; Madhva Brahman Tulu of Udipi compared with other caste dialects of Udipi; lexicon entries (about 5600), verb paradigms, classified lists, sample texts, proverbs, dialect samples.

Shankara Bhat, D.N. Descriptive Analysis of Tulu. (Building Centenary and Silver Jubliee Series, 15) Poona, India: Deccan College, 1967. xii, 117 pp.
Structural in approach. Numerous examples follow items described. Deals with phonology, morphophonemics, morphology, and snytax. Roman transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Männer, A. Tulu-English, English-Tulu Dictionary. Mangalore, India, 1886-88. 2 vols.

Mariappa Bhatt, M. and A. Shankar Kedilaya. Tulu-English dictionary. (Madras University Kannada Series, 15) Madras, India: University of Madras, 1967. xvii, 230 pp.
Approximately 8,200 main entries. Entries also in Roman transcription. Parts of speech, levels of usage, some grammatical information, and illustrative phrases provided.

Munda

GORUM (PARENGA)

GRAMMARS

Stampe, D.L. "Sora-Parengi phonology." M.A. thesis, University of Chicago, 1963.

Zide, Arlene, R.K. "Parengi phonology." M.A. thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1963.

DICTIONARIES

Zide, Arlene R.K. A Gorum Lexicon. Chicago, IL: Kennedy-King College, 1968. [Mimeo]

JUANG

GRAMMARS

Matson, Dan M. "A Grammatical Sketch of Juang, A Munda Language." Ph.D. Diss., University of Wisconsin, 1964.
Includes phonology, noun and verb morphology, short chapters on morphophonemics, syntax, and concord. Also included is an English-Juang, Juang-English lexical list of about 1300 items.

KHARIA

GRAMMARS

Biligiri, Hemmige S. Kharia; Phonology, Grammar and Vocabulary. (Building centenary and silver jubliee series, 8) Poona, India: Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute, 1965. xviii, 206 pp.
Structural description.

DICTIONARIES

Druart, G. Kharia-English Dictionary. Calcutta, India, 1934.

Floor, H. and V. Gheysens. Dictionary of the Kharia

Language, English-Kharia. Calcutta, India, 1934.

KORKU

GRAMMARS

Drake, John. A Grammar of the Kúrkú Language. Calcutta, India: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1903. 200 pp.

Zide, Norman H. Korku Noun Morphology. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Linguistics, n.d. [Manuscript] [NDEA]

_____. Korku Phonology. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Linguistics, n.d. [Manuscript] [NDEA]

_____. "Korku Phonology and Morphophonemics." Ph.D. Diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1960. 107 pp.

_____. Korku Verb Morphology. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Linguistics, n.d. [Manuscript] [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Girard, B. Korku-Hindi-English Dictionary. N.p., Derh Talai and Ramakhera, n.d. (1965?) [Mimeo]
Possibly based on dictionary of the same title which was anonymously published in Nagpur (1960).

MUNDARI-HO

READERS

Mitra, P.K. Mundari Folk Tales (in Original Mundari Language in Devanagri Script) with English Translation. Ranchi, India: Author, 1956. v, 168 pp.
Twenty eight folk tales, mostly in Mankipatti dialect.

GRAMMARS

Burrows, Lionel. Ho Grammar (with Vocabulary). Calcutta, India: Catholic Orphan Press, 1915. vii, 194 pp. [O.P.]
Traditional reference grammar. Also includes short pieces for translation and English-Ho, Ho-English vocabularies. Modified Roman transcription.

Cook, Rev. Walter A. "A Descriptive Analysis of Mundari." Ph.D. Diss., Georgetown University, 1965. 332 pp.
Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Intended to update Johann Hoffmann's Mundari Grammar (1903), and Encyclopaedia mundarica (1930).

Deeney, J. Ho grammar and vocabulary. Chaibasa, India: Xavier Ho Publications, 1975. xxiv, 216 pp.
Pedagogical grammar. In the 49 lessons grammar is explained in traditional/structural terms. Translation exercises designed to give reading and writing practice. Ho material is in modified Roman transcription. Ho-English, English-Ho vocabularies.

Hoffman, Johann. Encyclopaedia mundarica. Patra, India: Govt. Printer, 1950. 13 vols. [Reprint of 1930-41 ed.]
Encyclopedic dictionary. Modified Roman transcription used throughout. Covers A-S.

_____. Mundari grammar. Calcutta, India: Bengal secretariat press, 1903. lxi, 277 pp.
Traditional reference grammar. In four parts. I: simple demonstratives (definite, indefinite, interrogatives, personal pronouns, postpositions, numerals, etc.). Part II deals with simple and compound demonstratives and their concurrences with nouns and pronouns. Part III deals with demonstrative and roots, i.e. forming moods, voice, and tenses. Part IV is on tense-forms and subordinate clauses. Appendix includes texts with translations.

Shrivastava, R. "A Grammar of Ho." Ph.D. Diss., Deccan College, forthcoming.

DICTIONARIES

Bhaduri, Manindra B. Mundari-English Dictionary. Calcutta, India: Calcutta University Press, 1931. 229 pp.
A glossary with approximately 7,000 entries, originally prepared in 1928, with addenda incorporated in 1929. Some cultural information. An introductory section briefly outlines the transcription used throughout.

REMO

DICTIONARIES

Bhattacharya, Sudhibushan. A Bonda Dictionary. (Building Centenary and Silver Jubliee Series, 18) Poona, India: Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1968. xxxv, 212 pp.
Remo-English dictionary. Entries include levels of usage and grammatical information. Dialects (Hill or Plains) noted. Brief sketch of orthography and phonology. Appendices include texts of prose and poetry with notes and translations, and index of English meanings, a general index, and kinship terms. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

SANTALI

READERS

Bodding, Paul Olaf. Santal Folk Tales. (Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Ser. B: Skrifter, v. 2,7,14.) Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1925-.
Santali text with notes and English translation on opposite pages. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

GRAMMARS

Bodding, Paul Olaf. Materials for a Santali Grammar. Dumka, India: Santal Mission of the Northern Churches, 1929. 2 vols.
Traditional description. Part I deals with phonetics.

Skrefsrud, Lars O. A Grammar of the Santhal Language. Benares, India: Calcutta school book and vernacular literature society, 1873. 370 pp.
Traditional in approach. Examples primarily in tables and paradigms.

DICTIONARIES

Bodding, Paul Olaf. A Santal Dictionary: Santali-English. Oslo, Norway: Universitetsforlaget and Jacob Dybwad, 1929-36. 5 vols.
Comprehensive dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Roman transcription used throughout.

Campbell, A. Santali-English, English-Santali Dictionary. 3rd ed. Pakaur, India: Santal Mission Press, 1953. 2 pts. in 1 vol. [Also pub. 1933]
Entries listed by roots. Assumes some knowledge of Santali in order to deduce the meanings of the different forms in which the root appears. (i.e. part of speech) Illustrative phrases provided and in some instances, rather lengthy references to customs, festivals, etc., have been made. Roman transcription used throughout.

SORA

GRAMMARS

Ramamurti, Gidugu V. A Manual of the So:ra: Language. Madras, India: Government Press, 1931.

Starosta, Stanley. "Sora Syntax: A Generative Approach to a Munda Language." Ph.D. Diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1967. 322 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Mahapatra, Bijoy P. and Ranganayaki Mahapatra. Revision of Ramamurti's Sora-English Dictionary. N.p., ca. 1968. [Printout]

Ramamurti, Gidugu V., comp. English-Sora Dictionary. Madras, India: Government Press, 1933. xv, 257 pp.
Entries in phonetic and Roman transcription also include grammatical information.

_____. Sora-English dictionary. Madras, India: printed by the superintendent Government press, 1938. xxxi, 318 pp.
Entries include grammatical information, levels of usage, and cultural information. Appendices include personal names, Sora villages, and botanical names. Phonetic transcription used throughout.

Tibeto-Burman

ANGAMI NAGA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Aṅgāmī, Sarhozelie and Rādhesyāma Siṃha, eds. Angami Hindi self teacher. Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1972. 62 pp.
Intended for Indian government officials. Contains topically arranged vocabularies and sentences in Roman transcription, Hindi and Angami.

GRAMMARS

Burling, Robbins. "Angami Naga phonemics and word list." Indian Linguistics 21.51-60 (1960).

Ravindran, N. Angami phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 10) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1974. 78 pp.
Intended to present and teach the Angami sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Angami writing system. Transcription used throughout in first two sections, and as an aid in the last.

DICTIONARIES

"Angami-English Dictionary." Journal of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 29. 117-157 (1933).

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Aṅgāmī-Hindī-Aṅgrejī kośa. Angami-Hindi-English dictionary. 1st ed. Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1971. 152 pp.

AO-NAGA

READER

Gurubasave Gowda, K.S. Ao-Naga phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 7) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. xii, 60 pp.
Intended to present and teach the Ao-Naga sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the orthography. Roman transcription used throughout.

APATANI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Simon, Ivan Martin. An introduction to Apatani. Shillong, India: Director of Information and Public Relations on behalf of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration, 1973. ii, 192 pp.
Self-instructional text. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

BANGRU

GRAMMARS

Singh, Jag Deva. A Descriptive Grammar of Bangru. (Studies in Linguistics 1) Kurukshetra, India: Kurukshetra University, 1970. xi, 268 pp.
Utilizes structural approach in description of phonology and morphology. Syntax is transformational in approach. Includes 18 sample texts with translations. Bangru-English vocabulary. Roman transcription used throughout.

BORO

GRAMMARS

Burton-Page, J. "An Analysis of the Syllable in Boro." Indian Linguistics 16.334-44 (1955).

DICTIONARIES

Shankara Bhat, D.N. Boro Vocabulary with a Grammatical Sketch. (Building centenary and silver jubilee series, 59) Poona, India: Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1968. xii, 177 pp.
Boro-English vocabulary. Entries include grammatical information and occasional illustrative phrases. Includes a structural sketch of phonology, morphophonemics, and morphology. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

CHAKESANG NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Hindi Chakhesang English dictionary (Chokri dialect). Ed. by Braj Bihari Kumar. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā,

6) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1972. 138 pp.
Also includes a brief outline of Chakhesang grammar.

CHEPANG

READERS

Caughley, Ross and Kathleen Caughley. "Chepang Texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman Linguistics, vol. 3, part 4: Texts, 2. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 3-151. [ED 046 004 MF only]

Twelve sequentially-numbered texts with literal and approximate translations. Brief appendices include summary of the phonemic analysis as it relates to text orthography, punctuation, grammatical and gloss notes, and text abbreviation list. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Caughley, Ross C. Chepang phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 4) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1969. 36 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Caughley, Ross C. A vocabulary of the Chepang language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 80 pp.
English-Chepang vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Chepang material in transcription.

DAFLA

GRAMMARS

Bor, N.L. "Yano Dafla Grammar and Vocabulary." Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 4.217-81 (1938).

Das Gupta, Kamalesh. Dafla language guide. Shillong, India: North-East Frontier Agency, Philological Section, Research Dept., 1969. iii, 114 pp.
Brief grammatical outline, traditional in approach. Contains topical sentences to be learned which also illustrate grammatical points. English-Dafla vocabulary. Transcription used throughout. Devanagari script also used in vocabulary.

GALLONG

GRAMMARS

Das Gupta, Kamalesh. Galo language guide. Shillong, India: North-East Frontier Agency Administration, 1968. iii, 68 pp.

_____. An Introduction to the Gallong Language. Shillong, India: North-East Frontier Agency, 1963. ii, 124 pp.
Brief grammatical outline, traditional in approach. Contains topical word lists. Part III is topical sentences designed to illustrate grammatical points.

GARO

GRAMMARS

Burling, Robbins. A Garo Grammar. (Indian Linguistics. Monograph Series, 21) Poona, India: Linguistic Society of India, 1961. x, 95 pp. [Also printed 1961 as Deccan College Monograph Series, 25]
Contains phonology, morphology, and syntax. Texts of Garo discourse with interlinear and approximate translations. Glossary and index of morphemes. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Macdonald, A. and Momin G. Madhunath. A Garo-English Dictionary. Shillong, India, 1910.

Mason, Marcus C., ed. English-Garo Dictionary. Shillong, India: Garo Mission, American Baptist Missionary Union, 1905. ii, 200 pp.
Intended for the Garo speaker. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage.

GURUNG

TEACHING MATERIALS

Glover, Warren W. and Jessie Glover. A guide to Gurung tone. (Guide to tone in Nepal, pt. 6) Kathmandu, Nepal: Tribhuvan University and Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1972. 34 pp. Tapes.
Pedagogical presentation. Contains drills, explanations, and solutions to problems. Material is from the Koski district in central western Nepal. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

READERS

Glover, Warren W. "Gurung texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman linguistics, vol. 3, part 3: Texts, 1. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 3-131. [ED 046 003 MF only]
Ten texts with literal and approximate translations. Grammatical notes. Appendices also include orthography key and abbreviations used as grammatical glosses. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Glover, Warren W. Gurung phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 1) Kathmandu, Nepal: Tribhuvan University and Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1969. 61 pp.

_____. Sememic and grammatical structures in Gurung. (Summer Institute of Linguistics, no. 49) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1974. xxiii, 232 pp.
Includes a general introduction to the geographical location and linguistic classification of the language. Sememic structure deals with the clause and phrase levels, word structure and stem classes, sentence, paragraph, and discourse levels. Appendices include sample texts, word list sources and a grammar index.

DICTIONARIES

Glover, Warren W. A vocabulary of the Gurung language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 80 pp.

Gurung-English vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Chepang material in transcription.

JIREL

GRAMMARS

Strahm, Esther and Anita Maibaum. Jirel phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, vol. 11) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1969.

KABUI NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Gaiganglung Rongmei, Faumei. Kabui (Rongmei), Manipuri, and English words book. Imphal, India: Printed at Shree Press, 197-. 44 pp.

Topical word list of Rongmei with equivalents in Manipuri and English. Devanagari script used for Kabui and Manipuri.

KANAURI

GRAMMARS

Joshi, Tîkâ Râm. A Grammar and Dictionary of Kanâwari: The Language of Kanâwar in Pashahr State, Punjab. (Asiatic Society Monograph Series, vol. 5) Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society of Bengal, Printed at the Baptist Press, 1909. ii, 166 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Bailey, Thomas Grahame. Kanauri Vocabulary in Two Parts: English-Kanauri and Kanauri-English. (Asiatic Society Monograph, vol. 13) London, England: Royal Asiatic Society, 1911. 98 pp.

Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage. Roman transcription used throughout.

KHALING

GRAMMARS

Toba, Sueyoshi and Ingrid Toba. Khaling phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 12) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 73 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Toba, Sueyoshi and Ingrid Toba. A vocabulary of the Khaling language. Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 80 pp.

English-Khaling vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Khaling material in transcription.

KHAM

GRAMMARS

Watters, David E. A guide to Kham tone. (Guide to tone in Nepal, pt. 3) Kirtipur, Nepal: Tribhuvan University and Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1971. 43 pp.

Pedagogical presentation. Contains drills, explanations, and solutions to problems.

_____. Kham phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 10) Kathmandu, Nepal: Tribhuvan University and Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1971. 37 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Watters, David E. and Nancy Watters. An English-Kham, Kham-English glossary. Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1973. xii, 126 pp.

Basically a word list. Affixes listed as head words. Also contains a brief summary of Kham phonology and orthographic conventions used. Appendices on weights and measures, and locatives and directionals.

_____. A vocabulary of the Kham language. Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 80 pp.

Kham-English vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Kham material is in transcription.

KHEZHA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Khejā Hindī svayaṃ śikshaka. Kheja Hindi self teacher. 1st ed. (Svayaṃ śikshaka pustaka mālā, 4) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 42 pp.

Intended for Indian government officials. Contains topical vocabularies and sentences, given in Roman transcription and Devanagari script.

KONYAK NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Hindī Konyaka Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Konyak English dictionary. Ed. by Braj Bihari Kumar. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 7) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 156 pp.

Also includes a brief outline of Konyak grammar.

KUKI

DICTIONARIES

Hangshing, Boisi, comp. School chapang dictionary. 1st ed. Imphal, India: Ksh. T. Singh; distr. by Students Store, 1972. xi, 836 pp.

English-Kuki dictionary, the latter in Roman transcription. Parts of speech indicated.

KULUNG

DICTIONARIES

Rai, Krishna Prasad, Anna Holzhausen and Andreas Holzhausen. Kulu rīña. Kulung-Nepali-English glossary. Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies, 1975. x, 85 pp.

Primarily intended for the Kulung speaker. Entries ordered according to the Kulung Devanagari alphabet.

LAKHER

GRAMMARS

Lorrain, Reginald Arthur. Grammar and Dictionary of the Lakher or Mara Language. Gauhati, India: Govt. of Assam, Dept. of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, 1951. 372 pp.

LEPCHA (RONG)

GRAMMARS

Mainwaring, George Byres. A Grammar of the Lepcha Language. (Bibliotheca Himalayica, series 2, vol. 5) New Delhi, India: Mañjuśrī Pub. House, 1971. xxiv, 146 pp. [Reprint of 1876 ed.]

Traditional reference grammar. Part I deals with the alphabet; Part II, syllabics (e.g. monosyllables, disyllables); Parts III and IV, parts of speech and syntax. Appendices cover figurative and honorific language, animal and child language, prosody, and division of time. Rong script used throughout with Roman transcription provided.

DICTIONARIES

Chemjong, Iman Singh. Ron-Lum-Mikdum-rinko. Lapcha-Nepali-English dictionary. N.p., 1969.

Pocket format. Mostly one-word definitions.

Mainwaring, George Byres, comp. Dictionary of the Lepcha-language. Rev. and completed by Albert Grünwedel. Berlin, Germany: Ungar Bros. for H.M.'s secretary of state for India, 1898. xvi, 552 pp.

Lepcha-English dictionary. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Numerous illustrative phrases. English-Lepcha index.

LHOTA NAGA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Lothā, E. Nulī and Radhesyama Simha Gautama, eds. Lotha Hindi self teacher. Lothā-Hindi svayaṃ-śikshaka. 1st ed. Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1972. 62 pp.

Intended for Hindi government officials in Nagaland. Contains topical vocabularies and sentences in Roman transcription, Hindi and Lhota Naga.

DICTIONARIES

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Lothā-Hindī-Aṅgrejī kośa. Lotha-Hindi-English dictionary. 1st ed. Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1971. 140 pp.

LUSHAI

GRAMMARS

Lorrain, J. Herbert and Fred W. Savidge. A grammar and dictionary of the Lushai language (Dulien dialect). Shillong, India: Assam Secretariat Print. Office, 1898. 346 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Lorrain, J. Herbert (Pu Buanga). Dictionary of the Lushai Language. (Bibliotheca Indica, No. 26) Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society, 1975. xiv, 576 pp. [Reprint of 1940 ed.]

Lushai-English dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases.

MAGAR

GRAMMARS

Shepherd, Gary and Barbara Shepherd. Magar phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 8) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1971. 34 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Shepherd, Gary and Barbara Shepherd. A vocabulary of the Magar language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 80 pp.

English-Magar vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Non-Nepali words marked. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Magar material is in transcription.

MANIPURI

GRAMMARS

Shastri, Kalachand. Manipurī byākaraṇa kaumudī. 4th ed. Imphal, India: O.K. Store, 1971. 436 pp.

Pedagogical and reference grammar intended for upper secondary schools and colleges. Traditional in approach. In Manipuri.

Singh, Inder. Manipuri phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, forthcoming.

DICTIONARIES

Dev Sarma, Dwijamani, comp. The Anglo-Manipuri dictionary. 4th rev. ed. Imphal, India: Sekhar Bros., 1974. 474 pp. [Reprint of 1966 ed.]

English to English and Manipuri dictionary, intended for the speaker of Manipuri. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and grammatical information. Manipuri script used throughout.

Friends' English to Manipuri dictionary. Comp. by Shitaljit. 1st ed. Imphal, India: Friends' Union Press, 1962. 2021 pp.

Pocket format. Intended for the Manipuri speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

Khelchandra Singh, Ningthoukhongjam. Manipuri to Manipuri & English dictionary. Imphal, India: The Author and O.K. Store, 1964. 674 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Manipuri. Parts of speech indicated. Entries also in Roman transcription.

MIKIR

DICTIONARIES

Walker, George David. A Dictionary of the Mikir Language. Shillong, India, 1925. 462 pp.
Mikir-English, English-Mikir dictionary. Mikir material in Roman transcription.

MOJUNG (CHANG) NAGA

GRAMMARS

Hutton, John Henry. Outline of Chang Grammar. Calcutta, India: Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1930. 101 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Kumāra, Rāma Kṛpāla. Hindī Cāṅa Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Chang English dictionary. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 14) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 100 pp.
Also includes a brief outline of Mojung grammar.

NEWARI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Ishwara Nanda, Sresthacharya, Jagan Nath Maskey and Austin Hale. Conversational Newari. Kathmandu, Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1971. 255 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in conversations based on activities such as buying and selling, eating, visiting friends, etc. There are substitution, addition, interpretation, transformation, number, completion, and comprehension drills and exercises. Vocabulary notes. No attempt made to teach script, although conversations in Devanagari at end of book. Newari-English glossary with references to text. (Additional materials projected.)

READERS

Hale, Austin and Margrit Hale. "Newari Texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman Linguistics, vol. 3, pt. 4: Texts, 2. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 131-281. [ED 046 004 MF only]
Thirty-six sequentially numbered texts with literal and approximate translations. Texts are also marked for references to grammatical key and summary. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Hale, Margrit and Austin Hale. A vocabulary of the Newari language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1971. 80 pp.
English-Newari vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Newari material in phonemic transcription.

NOCTE NAGA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Das Gupta, Kamalesh. An introduction to the Nocte language. Shillong, India: North-East Frontier Agency, 1971. 127 pp.

PHOM NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Hindī Phoma Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Phom English dictionary. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 13) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 100 pp.
Also includes a brief outline of Phom grammar.

POCHURY NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Hindī Pocurī Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Pochury English dictionary. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 8) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1972. 100 pp.
Also includes a brief outline of Pochury grammar.

RENGMA

GRAMMARS

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Reṅmā vyākaraṇa kī rūparekhā. 1st ed. Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973.

SANGTAM NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Hindī Sāṅatama Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Sangtam English dictionary. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 11) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 104 pp.
Also includes a brief outline of Sangtam grammar.

SIMI (SEMA) NAGA

GRAMMARS

Hutton, John Henry. Rudimentary Grammar of the Sema Naga Language, with Vocabulary. Shillong, India, 1916. 95 pp.

Sreedhar, M.V. Sema phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, forthcoming.

DICTIONARIES

Bor, N.L. and C.R. Pawsey. "English Sema Vocabulary." Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 4.309-349 (1938).

SUNWAR

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bieri, Dora and Marlene Schulze. A guide to Sunwar tone. (Guide to tone in Nepal, pt. 4) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1971. 38 pp. Tapes.
Designed to present the method used to determine

contrasts and variations in the Sunwar tone system, as well as to give the reader the opportunity to listen to the material. Includes listening tests.

READERS

Bieri, Dora and Marlene Schulze. "Sunwar Texts." In Tone system of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman Linguistics, vol. 3, pt. 4: Texts, 2. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 283-292. [ED 046 004 MF only)

Four texts with literal and approximate translations. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Bieri, Dora and Marlene Schulze. Sunwar phonemic summary; revised version. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic systems, 9) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1971. 38 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Bieri, Dora and Marlene Schulze. A vocabulary of the Sunwar language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1971. 80 pp.

TAMANG (LAMA)

TEACHING MATERIALS

Hari, Maria. A guide to Tamang tone. (Guide to tone in Nepal, pt. 1) Kathmandu, Nepal: Tribhuvan University and Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. 36 pp. Tape.

Pedagogical presentation. Summary of the tone system with drills and listening tests.

READERS

Taylor, Doreen. "Tamang Texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics, vol. 3, pt. 3: Texts, I. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 132-164. [ED 046 003 MF only]

Six texts with interlinear and free translations. List of abbreviations used as grammatical glosses. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Mazaudon, Martine. Phonologie Tamang. Étude phonologique du dialecte tamang de Risiangku (langue tibéto-burmâne du Népal). Paris, France: Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (SELAF), 1973. 192 pp.

Taylor, Doreen. Tamang phonemic summary. (Tibeto-Burman phonemic summaries, 7) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1969. 35 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Taylor, Dorene, Fay Everitt and Karna Bahadur Tamang. A vocabulary of the Tamang language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1972. 40 pp.

English-Tamang vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Tamang material in transcription.

TANKHUR NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Shankara Bhat, D.N. Tankhur Naga vocabulary. (Building centenary and silver jubilee series, 67) Poona, India: Deccan College, 1969. xii, 100 pp.

Tankhur-English vocabulary. Entries are generally listed according to the alphabetic order of roots, and vocables cited under each root. Verbal roots are listed in their infinitive form. Additional vocabulary section lists botanical and zoological names which are not easily analyzed. Root index provides a cross-reference to main vocabulary.

TARAO

DICTIONARIES

A Dictionary of the Taraon language, for the use of officers in the North-East Frontier Agency Administration, Taraon-English--English-Taraon, with an introd. on the people and the language. Shillong, India: Philology Section, Research Dept., N.E.F. Agency, 1963. xix, 61 pp.

Entries listed in Devanagari and Roman transcriptions.

THADO

GRAMMARS

Hodson, Thomas Callan. Thādo grammar. Shillong, India: Printed at the Eastern Bengal and Assam secretariat printing office, 1906. vi, 104 pp.

Thirumalai, M.S. Thaadou phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 6) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. ix, 83 pp.

Intended to present and teach the Thado sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to Thado orthography. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

THAKALI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Hari, Maria. A guide to Thakali tone. (Guide to tone in Nepal, 2) Kathmandu, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, 1971. 48 pp. Tapes.

Pedagogical presentation. Contains drills, explanations, and solutions to problems. Material is from Tukche. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

READERS

Hari, Annemarie and Anita Maibaum. "Thakali Texts." In Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, ed. by Austin Hale and Kenneth L. Pike. (Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society of Tibeto-Burman

Linguistics, vol. 3, pt. 3: Texts, 1. Ed.: F.K. Lehman.) Urbana, IL: University of Illinois and Santa Ana, CA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. pp. 165-306. [ED 046 003 MF only]

Nineteen texts with interlinear and approximate translations. Appendices include summary of the phonemic analysis as it relates to the orthography used, punctuation, list of abbreviations used as grammatical glosses, and some grammatical explanations. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Hari, Maria. A vocabulary of the Thakali language. (Comparative vocabularies of languages of Nepal) Kirtipur, Nepal: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University, Institute of Nepal Studies, 1971. 80 pp.

English-Thakali vocabulary. Contains topically grouped lists of nouns, attributes, and verbs. Items arranged to indicate semantic equivalents where they exist, and when there is a distinction, lexical forms are listed separately with explanatory notes. Printed pages numbered in duplicate, facing each other. Thakali material in transcription.

THULUNG

GRAMMARS

Allen, N.J. Sketch of Thulung Grammar. (East Asia Papers Series) Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, China-Japan Program, 1975. 254 pp.

TRIPURI

GRAMMARS

Karapurkar, Pushpa. Tripuri phonetic reader. (CIIL phonetic reader series, 5) Mysore, India: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1972. ix, 64 pp.

Intended to present and teach the Tripuri sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Tripuri writing system. Roman transcription used throughout.

VUITE (PAITE)

DICTIONARIES

Kamkhenthang, H. English-Paite Dictionary. Churachandpur, Manipur, India: I.C.I. Printing Press, 1972. 424 pp.

YIMCHUNGRÜ NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Kumar, Braj Bihari. Hindī Yimacuṅra Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Yimchungrü English dictionary. 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 12) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 104 pp.

Also includes a brief outline of Yimchungrü grammar.

ZELIANG NAGA

DICTIONARIES

Kumāra, Rāma Kṛpāla. Hindī Jeliyāṅa Aṅgrejī kośa. Hindi Zeliang English dictionary (Zemi dialect). 1st ed. (Kośa granthamālā, 15) Kohima, India: Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, 1973. 95 pp.

Mon-Khmer

KHASI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bareh, U. Mondon. Khasi-English Course and Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Shillong, India, 1929.

Blah, U. Edingson. Khasi self teacher. 2nd ed. Shillong, India: Chapala Book Stall, 1970. ii, 204 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. There are reading, completion, and translation exercises. Also included are lists of proverbs and English-Khasi, Khasi-English vocabularies.

GRAMMARS

Rabel, Lili. Khasi, A Language of Assam. (Humanities Series, No. 10) Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1962. xv, 248 pp.

A descriptive grammar, intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. Of the six chapters, five deal with the phonology, word classes, gender and number, morphology, and arrangements (word order, nominal, verbal and prepositional constructions). Chapter VI, which composes about one-third of the book, contains texts and a brief lexicon. The texts are cross-referenced to the grammar. Some have literal and/or free translations. In the grammar, examples with translations follow items described. Analysis is based on the so°ra dialect (Cherrapunji). Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Roberts, H. A Grammar of the Khassi Language. London, England: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., 1891. xx, 209 pp.

A pedagogical grammar of standard Khassi (Cherrapunji, Central Assam), intended for the beginner. In three parts: orthography (the alphabet), etymology (the parts of speech: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, etc.), and syntax. Numerous examples, with translations, often in paradigmatic and list form, follow descriptions of rules governing the grammar. Modified Roman orthography used throughout. Paragraphs consecutively numbered; some cross-referencing.

DICTIONARIES

Blah, U. Edingson. Chapala's Anglo-Khasi dictionary. 2nd rev. ed. Shillong, India: Chapala Book Stall, 1971. iv, 400 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Khasi. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Various appendices, including lists of proverbs and idiomatic expressions.

Singh, U Nissor. English-Khassi Dictionary. Shillong, India: East Bengal and Assam Secretariat, 1930.

_____. Khasi-English Dictionary. Shillong, India: East Bengal and Assam Secretariat, 1906. vi, 247 pp.

Burushaski

BURUSHASKI

GRAMMARS

Berger, Hermann. Das Yasin-Burushaski (Werchikwar): Grammatik, Text, Wörterbuch. (Indische Studien, Bd. 3) Wiesbaden, W.Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1974. vi, 228 pp.

In three parts: Part I, grammar, primarily traditional in approach. Deals with sounds and parts of speech, with particular attention to verbs; Part II, texts with notes and translations; Part III, Burushaski-German vocabulary. Index of German-Burushaski vocabulary.

Klimov, Georgij A. Jazyk burushaski. (Jazyki narodov Asii i Afriki) Moscow, USSR: "Nauka", 1970. 115 pp.

Outline sketch of Burushaski. Phonology, morphology and some notes on lexical order.

Lorimer, David L. R. The Burushaski Language. (Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter, 29, I-III) Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1935-38. 3 vols.

Volume I: Introduction and grammar. Deals with phonology, parts of speech and notes on the different dialects of Burushaski. Numerous examples. All material in phonetic transcription. Volume II contains narratives, a few songs, and proverbs. Translations and notes provided. Also included are Werchikwar texts. Volume III is a Burushaski-English and a Werchikwar-English vocabulary. Entries include grammatical information, levels of usage, illustrative phrases and references to texts. Indices of proper names, English words, words common to Balti and Burushaski, and classified lists of Burushaski words.

DICTIONARIES

Lorimer, David L.R. Werchikwar English Vocabulary (With a few Werchikwar Texts). (Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter LI) Oslo, Norway: Norwegian Universities Press, 1962. xii, 391 pp.

Intended for the speaker of English. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases. Supplementary notes include some Werchikwar and Khowar words current in Yasin, Werchikwar proper names, numerals and paradigms of verbs. Four texts with notes and translations. Index.

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